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DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee.

The taxable property of Kansas is estimated at $75,000,000.

The amount of Internal Revenue receipts from tobacco for the year ending June is $22,200,000.

A bale of new cotton was received in Cincinnati on Thursday. It was grown near Natchez, Mississippi.

The coachman who married the Glen Cove young lady offers to relinquish all claims for $10,000.

James Gordon Bennett, jr., has all the profits of the *Sunday Herald* for his pocket-money.

In some parts of Texas corn is so abundant that farmers cannot get rid of it at twenty-five cents a bushel.

Toledo has the impudence to put in against St. Louis and Chicago for the new location of the national capital.

A New Jersey negro who bought some rattle-snakes to learn snake charming died before his education was perfected.

Park county, Indiana, it is said, will have a surplus of five hundred thousand bushels of wheat for sale this season.

Sprague has turned all his property into cash, and Miss Craig can find nothing to attach. Her attachment for Sprague is not so great as it was.

The question of Chinese voting is settled in Louisiana, where seven Chinamen were registered in a single parish.

It is reported that the cotton worm has made its appearance on several plantations on the Big Black, Mississippi.

The order of Free Masons has called a grand meeting of all Masons, to take place at Geneva, December 8th, this year.

A Sandwich Islands has a Mormon plantation of 298 adults. They engage in sugar culture, and export it to Salt Lake City.

A clerk in the American Express office at Louisville, named M. W. Kenney, is under arrest for the embezzlement of $1500.

The Labor Congress at Philadelphia adopted a resolution denouncing the Chinese coolie trade but favoring the protection of voluntary emigrants.

Judge A. Burwell has been appointed District Attorney of the Southern District of Mississippi, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the suspension of Judge G. Gordon Adam.

In consequence of the great drouth, many farmers in Virginia are cutting their corn for fodder, as it will not yield a barrel to the acre in many places.

Nearly all of the business portion of the town of Republic, Seneca county, Ohio, was burned on Thursday night. Loss supposed to be about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Joseph S. Sollberger, a young man of Ste. Genevieve county, Missouri, returned to that place a few days since with $40,600, the net proceeds of a mining venture in Idaho.

San Antonio, Texas, is a depot for Mexican goods. The bonded warehouse there has now a large amount of goods for different cities in Mexico, Chihuahua, Monterey, Saltillo, and Paras.

The firm of Taylor & Bliss, large woolen manufacturers, in North Adams, Massachusetts, stopped their mills on Monday night, owing to the failure of Bowers, Beekman & Co., of New York.

One section man was instantly killed and two others badly wounded at Corinth, Mississippi, on Wednesday, while prying a car on the track, by a lever breaking and letting the car fall on them.

Some of the Cuban exiles are locating in Georgia. A few days since two Cuban gentlemen purchased a plantation of eight hundred acres from Mr. Charles J. Denham, of Columbus county, at a cost of $10,000.

Mrs. Lobdell, wife of Rev. Francis Lobdell, late rector of the Church of Advent, Cincinnati, died suddenly on Wednesday. The rector had just resigned on account of her health, and accepted a call to St. Paul's, New Haven, Connecticut.

Mrs. Harriet L. Hunter, a widow, for forty years Postmistress at Deerfield, Portage county, Ohio, has been superceded by an able-bodied hulk named George Hennica, and the citizens are indignant. Mrs. Hunter was thrice made a widow during her term of office.

The boring of an artesian well at St. Louis for the use of the distillery of Luther Gard & Co., has been in progress nearly five months. The well has now reached a depth of nine hundred and forty feet, with a four-inch bore.

The Rev. Henry Jackson, a negro preacher, charged with rape upon the person of Susan Mitchell, a little negro girl about ten years old, at Summerfield, Alabama, was arrested by Justice Berry at Selma, on Wednesday, and committed to jail.

A young American girl was to be married at Bonn, Russia, a few weeks ago, to the son of a wealthy and aristocratic Prussian family. Just as they were stepping up to the altar, a young girl, holding an infant in her arms, rushed forward and implored the bride not to bestow her hand upon the groom, who, she said, had seduced her, and refused to do anything either for her or for her child. The American girl immediately left the church and broke off the match, in spite of the efforts of her betrothed to explain the matter.

LETTER FROM HELENA.

The Eclipse and the Weather—Rural Splendors in Arkansas—The Example of Tennessee and its Influence—Universal Suffrage to be Inscribed on the Banner of Arkansas—Reflections on Barbecues and Dancing—Return of Governor Clayton—The Debt of Arkansas—How Assessments are Made—The Handwriting on the Wall.

[Special Correspondence Memphis Avalanche.]

HELENA, August 15, 1869.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: If we had been favored on the 7th instant with such glorious weather as shone upon us to-day, we, too, would have had something to say about the rare and beautiful phenomenon which startled the northern half of the Western hemisphere about the hours of four and five o'clock p.m. of that day. But unfortunately for us, that portion of the "brave o'erhanging arch, the firmament," which spans the devoted little town of Helena, was on the 7th instant, of all days in the year, shrouded in gloomy, laden-hued, angry clouds, which defied every effort of the sun to dissipate them, leaving many an anxious Helenaic watcher and patient student and lover of nature the melancholy reflection that the solar eclipse—that sublimely beautiful feature of the nineteenth century—would take place behind the curtain, as far as he was concerned. We felt like one *outside* the walls of a theater upon whose boards some divinely inspired artist was taking the leading part in some magnificent drama. The day, atmospherically, was a memorable one. Preceded by a week of the most sultry weather, Saturday, the 7th of August, traveled every degree of the thermometer from 95° in the shade to 115° in exposed places. The early morn was sultry, noon cool and bracing, and just before and during the eclipse, partial of course only with us, the weather was almost positively cold. A keen east wind blew fitfully all day, and no ray of sunshine fell upon the earth until about four and a half o'clock p.m., when a few gleams of golden rays struggled for a moment through the thick and cumulus clouds, just enough to show us the crescent of the sun. Our people, who lean to the strong side of the marvelous, and dearly love a sensation, were greatly disappointed—smoked their pieces of glass in silence only to throw them away in disgust. As the people of our entire country were on their good behavior on that day, and every manikin *scientist* plumed his astronomical wings, and reveled in the "rose protuberances" of the eclipse, the future historian must not forget the reason why Helenaites did not hear on the 7th the music of the spheres; and why they didn't point the cylinders of their telescopes with persistent diligence into the ivory-tinted, saffron and crimson darkness in which was consummated the marriage feast of the sun and moon. Seven days have elapsed since the phenomenon, and the restored order of nature, the genial sunshine, full of ripening influences, and the gently falling rain, have given the lie to the false prophets who pretended to see in the eclipse the "sign and wonder" of the latter days, giving us renewed proof of the truth of the divine promise that "seed time and harvest shall not fail."

This is the resting time, the veritable Sabbath of the farmer. The crops are all "laid by." Man has performed everything in his limited power; the plow and the hoe are wisely idle, and the silent and mysterious influences of nature must finish the work commenced in the cold, uncertain days of spring. It is very pleasant in the rural districts now. There is sunshine in the fields and in the quiet, shady homes of the farmer and planter, for God's blessing has fallen on the labors of the husbandman, and the kindly fruits of the earth are ripe for, or ripening to, his enjoyment. Wherever you go, smiling faces greet you, and every home in the land, from the once sumptuous and still neat and elegant residence of the planter to the humble hut of the freedman, a full-hearted hospitality awaits you, and is dealt out to friend and stranger. Hospitality is indigenous to the South. It springs from her fertile soil and ripens in her warm sunshine, as beautifully and as lavishly as the magnolia blooms that shed their perfume over her gardens. There was a time when it was princely, and it is still princely in its wholesomeness and geniality. As the phantom Poverty—alas! in many cases no phantom, but a terrible reality, bequeathed her by the war, and fastened on her by the war—vermin who infest her borders, who crawl loathsomely about her beautiful garments to fill their carpet-bags with stolen wealth—stolen from her own household when she was disarmed by her own pride—as Poverty leaves the South she will renew her claims to be the most hospitable of countries on this or the other side of both oceans. Already the dawning light of that better day coming cheers her dismantled homes, and if the growing crop of the year of Grace 1869 yields the harvest promised since a good "stand" was secured, the wolf will be no longer at her door. A few more days of blessed sunshine, a few more showers of rain, and the nimble fingers of the cotton-picker will proclaim, the crop of 1869 one of the best ever raised in the country. That, or rather this, crop secured and a new and brilliant career opens for this Southern land. Thanks to the bankrupt act of March 2, 1867—the one redeeming feature of a perfidious Congress—the State is out of debt; and thanks to the impecuniosity brought on her by the war, the cursed credit system, that baneful source of so many of her woes, that paralyzing system which supped her industry and her enterprise, no longer finds an advocate among her citizens; has—in fact, passed away forever. She will henceforth be in a condition, when she has capital sufficient, to do that which she has never yet done, to-wit: essay a fair and honest development of her varied resources. But she cannot do this out of the surplus growing crop, even should that crop exceed her most sanguine expectations. A sense of self-respect and family pride will induce an investment of a large portion of the profits of that crop in repairing and making comfortable, if not elegant, her war-ruined homesteads. There is every reason to believe, however, that capital from abroad will flow into this State, and, as far as Arkansas is concerned, that her new life, both socially and as regards the development of her resources, and the pushing forward of her internal improvements, will date from the crops of 1869.

But there is another serious obstacle to her progress removed out of her path. The political crotchets, the perverse conceits about political dogmas, or touching the party lines of political ethics, are banished forever from the minds of this people. Having learned wisdom in the costly school of a bitter experience, the people of Arkansas henceforth will look to the interest of all classes composing the citizens of the State, and will support that man and those principles only that aim at the welfare of the whole people, irrespective of race, color or previous condition. What they would do were they free to act, cuts no figure in their cogitations; what they should do under the circumstances, as sensible and intelligent men, is the only question which demands and receives their attention. Of course they spurn your true carpet-bagger, and his scoundrel accessory before and after the fact, the simon-pure scalawag, but they will lose sight of even these vermin in the grand programme they are preparing for redeeming and renewing the State. To follow the example so nobly set by Virginia and Tennessee, is and will be their ambition; and to secure for Arkansas, instead of a shameful and hollow mockery, a government based upon the consent of the governed. You may look to see inscribed upon the popular banner of Arkansas "universal amnesty and universal suffrage!" And under this motto her march to victory, to peace and prosperity, will be unimpeded.

Almost every township in Phillips and her sister counties has had its barbecue since the busy season preceding the "laying by" of the crops closed. The last given at Middle Bridge, in Big Creek township, in this county, is represented as being a decided success. There were fully five hundred persons present, among them a full representation of the beautiful daughters of the county. These barbecues are excellent institutions. Originating in the West Indies, where a hog, stuffed with odorous herbs and baked bread, after the manner of the ancient Romans, and roasted whole and partaken of at public or private feasts, was said to be barbecued. Or the dressing and roasting of a whole hog which was done by splitting the hog, to the backbone and roasting it on a huge gridiron. With us, however, the term denotes a large social entertainment, *al fresco*, at which not only hogs but sheep and oxen are roasted or barbecued and partaken of with great gusto; but the other accompaniments of a good dinner are also furnished abundantly. In the North they have clam-bakes—and a glorious thing your old fashioned clam-bake is, to be sure; but we affect the barbecue as the better feast of the two. The *bran-dance* is an invariable feature of the real barbecue, and a delightful feature it is in the eyes of Young America, of both sexes. It is astonishing the amount of muscular energy which this healthful open-air dance superinduces. A delicate demoiselle will trip it for hours on the sawdust under the green boughs of the forest trees, utterly oblivious of the anxious looks of poor mamma, who is sadly conscious of having set up with "dear Celestina" the night before, "the dear girl having the heart disease, you know." But we will not carp at these innocent and healthful exercises. We are a fast friend of the simple pleasures which invigorate and not often clog, and which never leave a sting behind. They have dances in the open air, amid the perfumes of plants and flowers, under the loving eyes of parents and friends, and, may we not add, under the approving smile of Heaven. The beautiful Mariam lead the daughters of Israel "with timbrel and with dancing" in rejoicing over the destruction of the chariots and horsemen of the pursuing Egyptians, and from "time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary" the heart of man has been made glad, and, consequently, better by music and by dancing. Then these bran-dances, properly "country dances," seldom come, recreate much, and cost little. How different are they from the dances *a la mode* of the ball-room—the senseless, indelicate, absurd and health-destroying "round dances," so-called! Every true American should vote these sour-crout and Frency innovations, these puerile "bobbing-round" eccentricities, borrowed from the *demi monde* of Europe—vote them out of every respectable parlor and drawing-room in the land. They were the soul and center of attraction of John Allen's "dance house" in New York, the first step in that crime-life which ended in all the wickedness of the Five Points, and they are now the rallying-ground of every *bagnio* in the land rich enough to hire a fiddler to play the *German*, or rasp away a miserable burlesque of *la belle Helene*. No wonder men and women should object to even the innocent past-time of the *bran-dance*, when they consider how much mischief the ball-room has entailed upon the human family.

The Governor, or as the Little Rock *Gazette* facetiously terms him, the "Khan Klayton," has returned from his Northern tour. He did not honor us of Helena with his august presence; hence we cannot say what effect the bills of fare of the Metropolitan had upon his health. His Excellency furnished some figures for the New York *Mail*, of Thursday, the 22d of July, which he did not vouchsafe to the people of Arkansas. They are pretty figures, and show Arkansas to be in a fair way of living, despite the leeches that cling to her body politic. We learn from the *Mail* that the total debt of the State is $4,300,000, which will be reduced to $1,800,000 by the sale of certain real estate, mortgaged to the State by the parties in whose fovor the debt was originally created." We presume the Governor accomplished while in Wall street the funding of the debt of the State, pursuant to the statute enacted last winter. New bonds taking the place of the old ones, running thirty years and bearing six per cent. interest, falling due in January and July, the first interest payment occurring next January, are to be, or rather have been executed; and the *Mail* says "they are beautiful specimens of engraving."

The Governor estimates the cotton crop of last year at 200,000 bales, worth $20,000,000; and thinks the growing crop will realize 300,000 bales, which will net at least $30,000,000. By the patent right assessment system the assessed value of taxable property for 1869 amounts to $120,000,000. This looks all very beautiful to "a man up a tree," but his Excellency will find that the people don't fancy having their property assessed at four or five times its value. Assessors in Arkansas, "under the best (State) Government the world ever saw," are paid three per cent. upon whatever amount they make the value reach. This accounts for the milk in the cocoa-nut. Outsiders do not know these facts. As the Little Rock *Gazette* very pertly says, "They cannot see the pale-faced widows depriving themselves of the comforts of life, after parting with property at a sacrifice, bought up eagerly by Khan Klayton's Klan appointees, whose pockets are full of such blood-and-tear money, in order to meet the unparalelled exactions upon them. They do not see women and young girls, who were never so exposed before, driving the family milch cows through the streets to get means to pay taxes upon these fraudulent assessments and valuations. Ah! Mr. Clayton, the handwriting is on the wall, and the people are treasuring up the great wrongs you and your party inflicted and are inflicting upon them. The day of retribution will come. The mills of the gods, you know, grind slowly, but grind exceeding small.

RAMBLER.

The recent exhibition of textile fabrics in Cincinnati shows that the South is largely extending its cotton manufactories. According to the latest reports, Georgia has forty-seven cotton mills; South Carolina, forty; Missouri, twenty-seven; Alabama, eleven; Tennessee, forty; and there are also many mills in North Carolina. The products generally is fine shirtings and sheetings, and the specimens exhibited at Cincinnati compared favorably with the goods from the New England manufactories.

The horrible cruelties practised upon the unfortunate Carmelite nun at Cracow, with the story of which Europe has been ringing ever since their disclosure, have speedily produced their natural result. A commission has already been appointed by the Austrian Government to prepare a bill for placing monastic institutions, like all corporate associations, under strict Government supervision and control. This is a measure which was inevitable, sooner or later.

Arkansas News.

Dardanelle is to have a new Presbyterian church.

Active religious revival at Andrew's Chapel, near Dardanelle.

Holland C. Mustain, of Dardanelle, has been arrested, charged with the murder of one Burke.

H. M. Youngblood, of Dardanelle, is out in a publication denying that he has been expelled from the church and the Masonic fraternity.

A stencil cutter from Philadelphia, named A. H. DeMyer, died recently at Searcy.

Speaking of the Memphis AVALANCHE, the *White River Journal* says: "This enterprising newspaper has come squarely out on the doctrine of Universal Suffrage in its broadest sense. It will uphold the negro in all his political rights, and go for the enfranchisement of all white men now disfranchised. This is right. It is willing to forget the past, to encourage immigration, capital and labor, and to protect all men, irrespective of race, birth, or condition. This is bully. The AVALANCHE will now take the lead of all Southern newspapers."

The Sons of America celebrated their anniversary a few days since. Speeches were made by Messrs. E. A. Warren and James T. Elliott.

The Pine Bluff *Republican* says: "The Pine Bluff and Memphis Packet Company has obtained a charter, and it is now a living institution. Two fine steamers will soon begin to ply between this place and Memphis. This being a home enterprise, should receive a liberal patronage from our citizens."

Dolly Davenport's dramatic company, lately at Little Rock, abandoned the idea of going to Hot Springs, and is *en route* for St. Louis.

Mr. H. H. Rottaken, while *en route* to Hot Springs, a few days ago, about thirty miles from Little Rock, killed a rattlesnake five feet five inches long, thirteen inches in circumference, with twenty-three rattles and a button. The snake was presented to Dr. Lawrence, of Hot Springs.

Mr. Nelson, of Little Rock, has gone North to engage a theatrical company for the coming season.

Jacksonport is rejoicing in street lamps.

W. H. Page has been commissioned Justice of the Peace at Jacksonport.

The steamer Mollie Grants was sold last week by Captains Box and Whiteman to Mr. J. C. Mathews, of Jacksonport, for five thousand two hundred dollars. It is the design of the owners of the Grantz to put her permanently in the Black river trade, to run in connection with the mail steamers Caldwell and Natoma.

A railroad from Helena to Jacksonport is in agitation.

D. B. Williams, Esq., Superintendent of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, was at Little Rock on the 16th. The *Republican* says: "We learn from him that by the first of next week the cars will be running several miles this side of Forest City, fifty-seven miles from Memphis. Work is also progressing on the White river bridge. Work on this road is being crowded forward rapidly, and an early completion may be looked for."

A man named Bryant was killed recently in Clark county by one Mann, who plead self-defense as an excuse for the act.

The Pine Bluff *Republican* is opposed to Chinese immigration, and denounces all schemes for that purpose as swindles on the people of the South.

The Washington *Post* says: "Our sister county was visited, week before last, by a band of freebooters and thieves, among whom it is reported was the notorious Colonel Griffith, Parson Hunt, Rodgers and Edwards, the murderers of Grinfin in Sevier county, and several other kindred spirits, numbering in all some ten or twelve gentlemen of the road." They ran off considerable stock.

Searcy was excited recently by the bursting of a still owned by Mr. Hicks, by which himself, Mr. Berry and Mr. Chrisman were badly injured. The still had just been charged, and Mr. Berry, Colonel Hicks and Mr. Chrisman, were at the worm, looking at the whisky as it was making when the explosion took place. Had they been in any other part of the building, they would have been killed outright, as the whole south side of the building was completely demolished. It seems that three different explosions took place, there being three different compartments in the still. The rivets in the hoops binding the same gave way, which was the cause of the explosion. Hicks was scalded on the back severely, both hands and in the face. Mr. Chrisman was scalded on the back and a little on the right arm. Mr. Berry was scalded on both feet and hands, and a little on the breast.

E. M. Waller, of Harrisburg, while *en route* for the Indian Nation, to invest in ponies, was beset by highwaymen, on the old Memphis and Little Rock road, and robbed of several hundred dollars in gold and silver, after a sharp struggle, in which he was wounded in the wrist.

The crops are thriving in the country about Des Arc, and prospects were never more flattering. The same is true with regard to most sections of Arkansas.

Improvements are going ahead at Devall's Bluff.

One Theodore Wagner, a Justice of the Peace, at Little Rock, attempted to abscond on Saturday last with quite an amount of money belonging to other parties. He was taken from the train at Ink Bayou, and is now in the Pulaski county jail, on the charge of larceny.

The editor of the *White River Journal* has a festive way of expressing himself on some matters. We quote: "We notice that the small machine for squirting dirty dishwater, the Augusta *Sentinel*, couples our name with a row on the steamboat Liberty, about a game of cards. We had nothing whatever to do with the affair, except to keep the peace as long as practicable. We were not drinking whisky or playing cards. The writer of the article referred to is an impudent puppy, an unblushing scoundrel and a notorious liar, and should receive a degree in all these, his accomplishments."

The Dardanelle *Transcript* says: "This is the year to top the bottom cotton, and from the 10th to the 20th of August is the time to top it. The rains have been so abundant this year, and the stalk has grown so luxuriantly, that we advise our farming friends not to neglect the topping of the bottom cotton this year."

The Van Buren *Press* says it has reliable information that the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad will be hurried to completion.

The Fort Smith *Herald* denies the appearance of cholera in that place.

A man named Richard Marshall cracked his head on a stone at Fort Smith recently, and died from the effect.

A splendid hay crop in Western Arkansas.

The Camden *Democrat* suggests a union of the Conservative Republicans with the old Whigs and Democrats for the overthrow of Radicalism, as lately effected in Tennessee.

The *White River Journal* says of the Judge of the County Court of Prairie county, "he gets twelve hundred dollars per annum for services for which a basswood post surmounted by a watermellon rind would answer equally as well."

The Fort Smith *Herald* says the much desired change in the political affairs of Arkansas is coming on apace, and adds: "The result of the late election in Virginia, and the complete change of feeling and of action experienced recently in Tennessee, is the knell of Radicalism, is the handwriting on the wall, and needs no interpretation whatever. The Radical leaders in Arkansas already see that their doom is sealed, and are true to their text, gobbling all they can before the change comes that will forever cast them into the shades of oblivion, never to return, never to be thought of, but to be damned by an outraged and oppressed people."

Van Buren is to have a cotton factory and a wool-carding machine.

A great religious revival is being carried on in Clark county.

A corporation for building a road across the Arkansas river, at or near Little Rock, has been formed in that city, and asks the county of Pulaski to subscribe $100,000 of its bonds to the company.

Mrs. Colonel Leake, of Camden, died the other day of congestion.

Big temperance pow-wow at Camden last week.

The colored people of Arkansas express much alarm at the prospect of Chinese immigration, and are "working like bees."

Marion Hulsey, of Independence county, was killed recently by two neighbors named Dowdy and Camp, against whom he had entered a suit on account of damage by hogs in a cornfield. Camp and Dowdy are at large.

An attempted revival of a religious nature at Magnolia, failed. Nobody came forward. Are the people thereabouts all pious, or sin-hardened?

A fair will be held in Des Arc in October.

The fine new flouring mill of Hon. William Byers, at Batesville, was burned some days ago. Loss, $12,000. Incendiarism.

OUR STATE FINANCES.

A Full Statement of the New Debt.

Secretary Fletcher's letter on State finances and repudiation, the main points of which were given in special dispatches to the AVALANCHE, a few days since, contains the following with regard to what are known as the new bonds:

This new issue amounts to $19,585,000, and is made up of the following items:

1.	Bonds issued for the interest and debt matured during the late war	$4,912,000
2.	Bonds issued in funding old debt matured since the war	1,000,000
3.	Bonds issued in exchange for registered and defaced bonds	378,000
4.	Bonds issued since the war to paying railroad companies, who do not ask to be relieved of the debt	4,470,000
5.	Bonds issued to non-paying railroads	8,795,000
	Total	$19,535,000

Of the first three items, amounting to $6,270,000, it may be said that they stand in law, equity and honor on precisely the same footing as the old debt. The old debt to that amount having been retired, and the overdue bonds and coupons cancelled and filed in the office of the Controller. There is just as little grounds for objection to the fourth item of $4,470,000, being bonds issued in aid of solvent and responsible railroad companies who pay their interest without difficulty.

The remaining $8,795,000 was issued to railroad companies who fail to pay interest, and most of them now are in the hands of Receivers. The State has its lien on these roads, and some of them are worth more than they owe the State; others are worth the greater portion of their indebtedness, and some will fall far short if forced to sale in their present unfinished condition. It is difficult to see how the State can ultimately loose on these non-paying roads more than three millions, provided reasonable diligence is used by the Legislature and its agents. The State of Tennessee cannot afford to repudiate $3,000,000.

A Stinging Response to General Grant.

The removal of Judge Jeffords, of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, and other officers by the satrap Ames was followed by the resignation of G. Gordon Adams, United States Attorney for the Southern District, who, in a stinging letter to President Grant, says:

Though the office is not one of much importance, I cannot retain it without being identified to some extent with an administration whose acts, so far as they relate to my State, I cannot approve. Major Woffard, an officer of the late rebel army, who, in defiance of the contumely and reproach heaped upon him by the Southern people, supported bravely and almost alone in his district the reconstruction policy of Congress, has been removed from office. From the late approved published statement of your views, I am justified in the belief that this is done in accordance with the established policy of your administration. From the same sources I learn your confidence in and support of General Ames, an officer who has degraded his position as Military Commander of the Fourth Military District, by exercising its functions solely in furtherance of his own personal and political ends, unhesitatingly avowing that he desired to use the high office of Senator from my State as a stepping-stone to the appointment of Brigadier General in the Regular Army, and whose whole course in that State has been marked by a tyrannical exercise of power utterly antagonistic to the spirit of the reconstruction laws. As a resident of Mississippi, and one of the Republican party in that State, though never a political aspirant, I would be false to my State and to the Republican principles which I have always maintained if I longer retained the office to which your kind, preference has assigned me.

Cotton—Its Prices and Supply.

The mill owners of Lancashire, England, are just now venting their recurrent plaint, which has become annual since the close of the American war, relative to the high price of cotton and the irregularity or uncertainty of the supply—the effect and cause. As usual they turn their eyes toward India in the hope of liberating the Liverpool and Manchester markets from their dependence on the cotton fields of the Southern States of the American Union, and, as usual also of late, have chosen the London *Times* as the advocate of a great industrial and commercial revolution in this direction. Free trade and cotton from India are again made the leading points of an editorial argument in the *Times*, as telegraphed to us by the Atlantic cable. The writer—speaking of a communication sent to the paper—says that in a competitive race against American industry, as "revived," India would possess "great advantages," which, if "increased by the judicious action of the government, it is probable that India agriculture and British industry would be re-established." It is the old story, the ancient song. Cotton from India was the cry with certain parties of powerful interests in Great Britain for years previous to the breaking out of the war against the Union, and cotton from India remained their animating desire during the progress of the rebellion. Inciting the South to anarchy and bloodshed with one hand, the ruling powers of England desired nothing better than that the cultivation of the valuable staple of that portion of our soil should pass to Asia and under the control of their own capitalists and government during a term of turmoil and carnage here. They were disappointed, as in other matters of expectation in this respect, and to-day find the cotton supply scant and the cost high. It will remain so. Nature is against them. So long as the cotton fields of America are moistened by the evaporated water of the Gulf Stream, so long will American cotton rank first in the foreign markets and maintain its superiority over the short fiber and dusty, sanded and consumption bearing product of British India, although there are as many as fifty-one varieties of it out already.

MEDICAL.

HOW ARE YOU!

Edward Wilder's Stomach Bitters. Its body is pure Bourbon Whisky. It cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all species of indigestion. It gives immediate relief in Colic and Flux. It is prescribed by the ablest physicians. It is used by the ministry. It should be kept in every household.

BETTER,

Edward Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash is a rare combination, such as the world has never before known. It is an unfailing and rapid cure for Scrofula in all its forms, Scrofulous Sore Eyes, Chronic Rheumatism, Pimples on the Face, Skin Diseases, no matter how old or inveterate, White Swelling, Constitutional Syphilis, and Ulcers of every kind. For the rapid and permanent cure of these diseases this medicine stands unrivaled, and a cure is guaranteed in every case.

THANK YOU,

Edward Wilder's Compound extract of Wild Cherry cures Coughs, Colds, and Catarrh of every description. In Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Asthma, and Phthisis it gives immediate comfort and relief. In Consumption, Difficulty of Breathing, or Cough, this medicine has no equal, and has never been known to fail to give instant relief, followed by certain and permanent cure.

SINCE TAKING

Edward Wilder's Chill Tonic cures and eradicates from the system Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, and every type and variety of malarial fever or affection. The blood becoming thin and porous produce these diseases. This medicine contains iron to thicken and bring up the blood, and hence eradicate the disease entirely from the system, which no other medicine now made does.

Edward Wilder's

Edward Wilder's Mother's Worm Syrup should be used in all cases of Worms. It is perfectly harmless in its nature. It is a pure syrup that children will readily eat. It is never failing in its effect, and will relieve your little ones of worms at once, and without the aid of any other medicine.

Unrivaled Medicines.

Edward Wilder's Family Pills cures Constipation or Sluggish Bowels. In these conditions of the alimentary canal they are guaranteed to be infallible as a purgative. In all Fevers and Inflammatory diseases they cannot be excelled, and should always be used in connection with Edward Wilder's other medicines.

Edward Wilder & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 215 Main Street, Marble Front,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Get Edward Wilder's Free Almanac for 1870.

For sale in Memphis by

C. C. Ward & Bro.,
W. M. Wilkerson & Co.,
G. W. Jones & Co.

Also, all Dealers. aug9dtw

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of McCombs & Co. has been renewed and continued under the name and style of McCombs, Keller & Byrnes.
Memphis, July 11, 1869.

McCOMBS, KELLER & BYRNES,
322 1-2 and 324 Main Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - - - TENNESSEE
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Agricultural Implements, Etc.
Eagle Cotton Gins.

WE are the sole agents for the sale of these unrivaled Gin Stands. For beauty of staple, lightness of draft, and quantity of lint cotton turned out per day, they are unsurpassed. Reference can be safely made to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where mule power is used they make a saving of from one quarter to one-third the draft over any other gin. We are also agents for

Hall's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, National Plow Company's Calhoun and other Plows; Wheeler, Madden & Clemsons's Circular Saws; Labelle Nail Works, Wheeling, Va.; Straub's Single and Double-geared Grist Mills; Fairbank's R. R. and Warehouse Scales.

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY.

The Largest and Oldest Institution of the kind in the Southwest; Established Nine Years, and the Only Reliable Place for the Cure of

Private Diseases.

DR. RUSSELL, No. 42 North Court Street, north side of Court square, Memphis, Tenn., is acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the

MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN

In the treatment of Private and Secret Diseases. QUICK, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of Gonorrhea and Syphilis cured in a few days, without the use of Mercury, change of diet, or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Sufferers from Impotency, or Loss of Sexual Power, restored to free vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, when all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a New Treatment.

Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery, suffering from spermatorrhea and loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured. All consultations strictly confidential.

Office hours from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 8 p.m.
DR. F. E. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.
L. G. WARRAN, Secretary.
Treatises on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application.

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

N. HILL. N. FONTAINE.

Hill, Fontaine & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
Williamson, Hill & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
326 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE

HAVE for sale and keep constantly on hand a full assortment, consisting in part, as follows:

100 casks Bacon.
200 bbls. Mess Pork.
100 bbls. Jowls and Rumps.
200 kegs Lard.
100 hhds. La. Sugar.
300 sacks Coffee.
250 pkgs. Molasses—hhds., bbls., hlfs. and qrs.
1000 pcs. Kentucky Bagging, (M. & M. Ky. by Landeman, and J. & B. flax.
100 tons celebrated "Arrow Ties."
300 kegs Nails, and sizes.
500 bbls. Flour.
North Carolina Roe'rut and gross Herring.
100 bbls. pure copper-distilled Whisky.
100 bbls. rectified Whisky.
50 bbls. Robinson County Whisky.

Calling your attention to the above, we respectfully request a continuation of your patronage, and promise, by strict attention to business, with the interest of our patrons ever before us, to merit it.
aug1d&w HILL, FONTAINE & CO.

J. J. RAWLINGS JNO. L. WEBB.
JNO. L. RAWLINGS.

J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 254 Front Street,
Up Stairs, MEMPHIS, TENN.

WE will sell all country produce consigned to us. We have obtained the services of Mr. Thos. B. Norment, an old and experienced cotton man, to assist us in the sales of cotton. Mr. Norment is well known to the most of cotton raisers in this vicinity, and he would be pleased to see all his old friends and customers at our office. jy8

T. B. DILLARD, R. A. PINSON,
J. W. DILLARD, L. COFFIN.

DILLARD, PINSON & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
No. 208 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

Personal attention given to filling country merchants' orders, and to the selection of planters' supplies.
Bagging and Rope furnished customers either from Memphis or our agent nearest to them. All instructions strictly adhered to.
aug3

W. W. GUY, J. H. M'CLELLAN,
T. G. PARK. R. W. M'CLELLAN.

Guy, M'Clellan & Co.,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS, COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
No. 204 Front Street,
Between Washington and Adams,
MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

F. LANE, VIRGIL V. MOORE,
Of F. Lane & Co. Late Moore, Whitfield & Co.

LANE, MOORE & CO.,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
No. 1 Howard's Row,
MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.
Liberal cash advances made on consignments.
aug13

H. H. COLEMAN & CO.,
Grocers, Cotton Factors,
Produce and Commission Merchants
No. 4 Howard's Row.
MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

COMMISSION for selling cotton, $1 per bale. Liberal advances made on all consignments of Cotton and Produce. jy28

D. H. TOWNSEND,
COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
Commission Merchant,
No. 208 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.
Bagging, Rope and and Ties furnished Customers. aug13

GROCERS.

FLOUR, PORK AND WHISKY.

THESE articles have largely advanced of late, but we find it difficult to realize the advance. We therefore, to make room for others, with freight added, and in order to close out some consignments we offer at cost and transportation [illegible] bbls. "Jo Daviess" Pork, [illegible] bbls. Whisky and [illegible] bbls. Flour. Some of the flour is offered on Commission, and we will sell it at lower. It is just received from the mills in "Egypt" sent to our door in lots at St. Louis prices. We are agents for millers and sell on commission only. We guarantee all our flour to be good. aug1
WOLCOTT, SMITH & CO.
Nos. 3 and 6 Howard Row.

INSURANCE.

HERNANDO INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Memphis,
OFFICE NO. 17 MADISON STREET

S. H. DUNSCOMB, President.
W. B. GALBREATH, Vice-President.
BEN MAY, Secretary.
F. H. NELSON, Assistant Secretary.

Directors:
S. H. Dunscomb, W. B. Galbreath.
D. H. Townsend, Joe Bruce.
R. S. Jones, Louis Hanauer.
E. F. Risk, A. Vaccaro.
N. Fontaine.

Insures against Loss by Fire, Marine and River Risks. jy10

PLANTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY
OF MEMPHIS, TENN.
OFFICE—Corner Madison and Second.

J. G. LONSDALE, President,
D. H. TOWNSEND, Vice Pres't,
WALTER A. GOODMAN, Sec'y,
J. G. LONSDALE, Jr., Ass't Sec'y.

Directors:
D. H. Townsend, J. J. Busby,
J. G. Lonsdale, B. Meyer,
G. W. Ramsaut, F. M. Nesbitt,
D. T. Porter, S. P. Frank,
C. W. Goyer, B. F. Harbert,
A. Vaccaro, G. J. Neeley,
M. J. Wicks, E. J. Taylor,
N. B. Sledge.

This Company is prepared to do a general Fire and Marine business. aug4

BANKS.

BANKING HOUSE
—OF—
MEMPHIS LIFE AND GENERAL
Insurance Company,
Corner Front and Madison Streets.
D. B. MOLLOY, President.
FERDINAND MOLLOY, Cashier.
aug3

PROFESSIONAL.

J. E. R. RAY. JNO. W. SMITH.

RAY & SMITH,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office—No. 33 Union Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.
aug1

HENRY S. FOLK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Brownsville, Tenn.

PROMPT attention paid to collections on notes, book accounts, etc., in Haywood, Lauderdale, Madison and adjoining counties in West Tennessee.
Refers to Judge Henry G. Smith, Memphis, Tennessee. aug3

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LINKHAUER & BRO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

NO. 313 Second street, between Madison and Court streets. Old patrons and new customers are invited to call. Satisfaction guaranteed. jy8

FURNISHING GOODS.

JO VAULX, JR., B. A. WALTHALL,
of Tenn. of Miss.

Griffin, Henderson & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
Fancy Goods, Notions, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods,
43 Walker Street, NEW YORK.

THE best manufactured Shirts in the market, at lowest prices. Trade of Southern merchants respectfully solicited. jy21

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

C. P. PARKS & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 38 Broad and 34 New Stre
NEW YORK.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Fourth Street—From Olive to Locust.
I. B. GILDERSLEEVE, Proprietor

THIS Hotel, being Centrally Located, offers Many Inducements to the traveling public.

STOCK MERCHANTS.

R. L. EDDINS, L. N. WILLIAMS,
Memphis, Tenn. Lavaca, Texas.

Bluff City Stock Yard!
EDDINS & WILLIAMS, Propr's,
Live Stock Commission Merchants
Corner Linden and Clinton Streets,
MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.
aug12

MACHINERY.

F. P. CORBY & CO.,
—DEALERS IN—
Railroad and Machine Shop
SUPPLIES,
—AGENTS FOR—
Portable and Stationary Engines,
Circular Saw Mills, Flour and Corn Mills,
Wood Working Machinery, R. R. Station and Steam Pumps, Cotton Gins, Cotton Presses and Wool Machinery, Volute Eliptic and Gum R. R. Springs, Hose, Belting, Packing, etc.,
No. 707 North Second Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

All machinery sold by us at the manufacturer's lowest rates in St. Louis. Send for price list and be convinced.

TO all who want reliable and cheap Steam Engines and Saw Mills we offer the following list for cash:

One Six-Horse Power Portable, complete	$ 800
" Eight " "	900
" Ten " "	1050
" Twelve " "	1200
" Fourt'n " "	1400
" Twenty-Horse Power and Large Saw Mill, complete, at St. Louis	$2,700

F. P. CORBY & CO.,
No. 707 North Second Street,
aug12 St. Louis.

BUILDING.

Building.

LAY your money at home. All work done at prices to suit the times. Give me a call. All stairs made for outside work. Stairs and rails got out ready to ship, by sending drawings, highs of stairs and length of run. Door Frames, Window Frames, Verandahs and Houses framed, so that any workman can put them up at Cincinnati prices. In rear of No. 21 Jefferson street. JOHN REIT,
aug3 Carpenter and Builder.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NO CURE, NO PAY!—Stone's Tonic Syrup cures chills and fever or money refunded. Sold by W. N. Wilkerson & Co., 260 Main; J. A. Smith & Co., 225 Main; Morrison & Ellis, 102 Main, and M. Rose, 97 Main street. aug13

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Seven boxes of the celebrated Gettysburg Mineral Water, at 2?? Front street. aug??

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—An ornate and elegant COTTAGE HOUSE. jy28 W. A. WHEATLEY, Bethel Block.

FOR RENT.

TO RENT—Two new houses, on Spring street, near Central Point, with eight rooms each. One of the houses furnished and garden. Inquire of R. D. Williams or H. Crocker, M. & L. R. R. office, 19 Madison street. jy18

FOR RENT—Offices and rooms at 16 Jefferson street. Apply at City Bank, corner Jefferson and Front. jy4

REWARD.

$25 REWARD.—Lost or strayed from my residence, on Main street, near Jackson, in Fort Pickering, TWO HORSE MULES, one a sorrel, shod all round, and mane roached; the other a bay, shod all round, and tail and mane roached. Ten dollars will be paid for their delivery to me. aug17 P. FITZPATRICK.

WANTS.

WANTED—Twenty-five good cloak and dress makers, two button-hole makers, several apprentices, and three or four first-class milliners, at L. KREMER'S, aug22 234 Main street.

IRON SAFE WANTED—An A No. 1 second-hand safe, large commercial size. Apply to TREADWELL BROS., aug?? 18 Union street.

WANTED—A young lady of experience wishes a situation as governess. She teaches music on the piano, the usual English branches, with rudiments of Latin and French. References given and required. Address, stating terms for ten months, Miss A. B. C., care of Captain J. R. Hope, Editor Norfolk Virginian, Norfolk. jy25

WANTED—A horizontal engine, with boiler of the capacity of 8 horse power. Inquire at this office. je7

TUESDAY, : : : : : AUGUST 24, 1869

NEWSPAPER SALES

For the quarter ending June 31, 1869, as reported to the U. S. Assessor:

AVALANCHE,	$8,440 53
APPEAL,	4,591 78
SUN,	2,350 00
POST,	1,804 86

IT WAS a beautiful remark of a distinguished English writer, that "In the Roman Senate OCTAVIUS had a party, and ANTONY a party, but the Commonwealth had none." In the United States GRANT has a party, and BOUTWELL a party, but the country has none. While patriots are invoking peace, harmony and union—not of a party for the sake of that party—but a union of the whole country for the sake of the whole country—for the promotion of the honor, interest, prosperity and happiness of the people—it is a sickening sight to see the President of the United States laboring to promote party ends instead of the public good. The war is over; terminated nearly five years ago, yet the President is slow to give peace to the country and to reconstruct the South, because he is fearful it cannot be made to support his despicable party and his infamous Administration. The whole power and patronage of President GRANT will be used to force Mississippi and Virginia into a support of General GRANT'S policy. Such was not the teachings of our statesmen in the purer and better days of the Republic. General JACKSON, in his first Inaugural Address, said:

> The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of *reform*; which will require particularly the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and the counteraction of those causes which have disturbed the rightful course of appointment, and have placed or continued power in unfaithful or incompetent hands.

In bold, strong language, General JACKSON, condemns the practice of bringing "the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections." But with the insolence of a Dictator, the arrogance of an Autocrat, the austerity of a Despot, and the assumption of an Emperor, he brings "the patronage of the Federal Government in conflict with the freedom of elections" by telling the people of the proud old Commonwealth of Virginia how they must vote, and by turning out office-holders in Mississippi because they dare to doubt his infallibility, and treat with scorn the cracking of his party whip. But if GRANT had a party, and WELLS a party, in Virginia, the Commonwealth had a party too; and the result in Mississippi will teach GRANT and BOUTWELL that while they are blessed with a party, the State, the people, have a party still stronger and far more patriotic.

A FRIEND, for whom we entertain a profound respect, in a recent letter says: "The Supreme Court, in the case of RIDLY VS. SHEERBROOK, reported in 2d CALDWELL, held that the Franchise law was a part of the Constitution. It is therefore indispensible to hold a Constitutional Convention to place the Franchise law upon a firm and clear footing. Our Supreme Court, too, must be reorganized. It was placed in its present shape thirty odd years since, when a session of a few weeks at the places designated in the three grand divisions of the State was sufficient to dispose of all the business. Now, the Court, upon a three-months' session in the west end of the State, cannot get through, and cases of vast importance to suitors are hung up from year to year without being disposed of, to the great injury of the citizens. The entire absence of any intention to strip the negro of the power to vote renders the constant discussion of the subject wholly unnecessary, and you will permit a personal friend, who was a subscriber for your paper before you came to Memphis, to make the suggestion." Our friend has read the newspapers to little profit, if he has not seen an open, determined desire to strip the negro of the privilege to vote. If the Supreme Court has already decided the Franchise law a part of the Constitution, what objection has any one to incorporating the right of the negro to vote in a new Constitution in plain and unmistakable language. The Supreme Court sometimes reverses itself, and we do not propose that the right of any one to vote shall depend on the caprice of the Legislature or the Supreme Court. Let it be a Constitutional right, which neither the Legislature nor the courts of the country can interfere with. We want this subject settled forever. We can never secure peace until all men, of every race and nationality, are perfectly secure by the organic law in his right to the Elective Franchise. We cannot discontinue a discussion of this subject if we would, and would not if we could. While legislating upon the subject, let us rid the people of it forever. A convention will be called at an early day, for the Legislature can do but little before the convention acts, as most of the legislation will be predicated upon the new constitution. As the Legislature will call the convention at an early day, we repeat the necessity of our people casting about for the purpose of selecting their best men. We repeat our determination to support no man who proposes to disturb the negro in his right to vote, and who is unwilling to incorporate this right into the Constitution. This issue cannot be evaded. It should be made broad, distinct, and emphatic. Go-betweens—men who would compromise on the subject and delude the negro by verbose sections to the Constitutions and Resolutions in the Legislature—are not fit for the occasion. One of the contemptible means suggested to rid the State of negro suffrage is to pass a Constitutional Amendment and a Legislative enactment requiring a property qualification of voters. This subterfuge will fail. Our foreign population, many of whom are poor, but always made targets for bullets in time of war, will spit upon those who would insult them by making poverty a crime. The poor people in the hills and mountains of East Tennessee would consign the friends of such a measure to everlasting obscurity, and of course the colored population would vote solid against those who would deprive them of their right to vote by trickery. Educational or property qualifications are incompatible with the genius of a republican government. The illiterate denizen of the forest is a better judge of the wants of his ignorant neighbors than the gilt-edged, rose-water pedagogues. The coal-heaver or the plebeian in his hut carries in his bosom a heart as brave and honest as the rich rascal. Men who carry the cartridge-box should have access to the ballot-box. Men who are required to shoot bullets at the enemies of their country should have the privilege of shooting paper pullets at the despots who would rob freemen of the right of suffrage. One of the cardinal principles of our political creed is, no property qualification is necessary to become a voter. The day will never come when property will become the test of a man's voting qualifications. If a man can't vote because he is poor, the rich man worth a million of dollars ought to be allowed ten thousand votes, and thus place the ballot-box in the hands of the rich, who would make themselves still richer and the poor still poorer.

"MONSIEUR TONSON come again." The heart of the antediluvian *Appeal* is nearly broken. The two following lines, which stand at the head of the editorial columns of the AVALANCHE, are as repulsive to our neighbor as coffee and castor oil is to a sick stomach, or water to a mad-dog. Newspaper sales for the quarter ending June 31st, 1869:

AVALANCHE	$8440 53
Appeal	4591 78

It seems these two lines blister the eyes of our neighbor. They eat to his heart as aquafortis corrodes and eats up an old rusty nail. They are more annoying than a hatching bile, a festering cancer, or a tape-worm. A perusal of these two lines causes the *Appeal* editor to pule and mewe, to burst into tears, wring his hands, beat his breast, pull his hair and gnash his toothless gums. We beg this seedy old concern to unscrew the pucker of its mouth and gracefully yield, acquiesce and submit to a result it cannot control. This is a new era, an age of progress, and such sleepy, hobbling, creeping, tottering papers as the *Appeal* must abandon the hope, painful as it may be, of keeping up with such agile, wide-awake, stirring, advancing, progressive papers as the AVALANCHE. But the *Appeal* is reluctant to throw up the sponge. Like a culprit bragging over the respectability of his kin, or a bankrupt nabob dwelling upon his former grandeur, the *Appeal* goes back and tells what it has been. Such a resort for consolation reminds us of the gluttonous old millionaire, who after becoming a needy, penniless beggar, spent the remnant of his days in reading Mrs. LESLIE'S cook-book. On his table lay the book thumb-screwed, dog-eared and literally worn out by the frequent perusal of the manner in which his table used to groan under his victuals, viands, pottage and puddings. The *Appeal* sucks consolation from what it has been as the weazel sucks eggs, or the gouty epicure derived comfort from the tattered old book that told of birds swimming in gravy, chicken salad, stuffed turkeys, luscious fruits, nectar and ambrosia. But we intend to deprive the *Appeal* even of this poor source of comfort, by showing that the AVALANCHE has been as far ahead of it in the past as it will be in the future. It may seem a small business to dig up the past for the purpose of showing the relative success and popularity of the two papers; but as the *Appeal* has commenced it we will meet the issue of its own creating. It is always understood that the public advertise in the most popular paper—the paper having the largest circulation; and the figures show which was the most popular paper, which paid the more taxes for income on advertising before the law was repealed. At the end of every quarter the reports of the AVALANCHE were larger than the *Appeal's*, and we gained on it at the end of each new quarter, as the figures we propose publishing will show. If this law had not been repealed by Congress the quarterly reports up to this time would have been equally as damaging to the *Appeal* and as favorable to the AVALANCHE. Two weeks ago to-day we challenged, dared and defied the *Appeal* to submit its paper bills for the last three years to disinterested parties of its own selection, who, we proposed, should decide which paper had the largest circulation. It skulked from a proposition which everybody pronounced honorable, just and fair. We repeat the challenge. If the *Appeal* accepts it, and we do not show nearly double its circulation, we will admit that we have lied, made out bogus returns, committed perjury and endeavored to secure the favors of advertisers by fraud and humbuggery.

ONE of the most kindly, accomplished gentlemen of this age and country, was THOMAS P. AUGUST, of Richmond, whose death the Virginia papers announce. His appearance and manners were remarkably prepossessing. With but indifferent advantages in early life, he had risen to the front rank in his profession, at a bar conspicuous for ability and brilliancy. As a successful criminal advocate, there were but two men in all that section—Judge CRUMP and MARMADUKE JOHNSON—who could pretend to approach him. For genial humor, and genuine wit, he has without a rival; and he was the only man whom we have ever known to possess this dangerous gift, who never, in a solitary instance, allowed its exercise to wound the sensibilities of others. One L. J. BIGELOW has written a book entitled "The Wit and Humor of the Bar." That entire book does not contain as many passages of pure, spontaneous wit as TOM AUGUST alone has perpetrated at the Richmond bar. Many of our citizens will remember that he was in Memphis about a year since, and that while here he had a protracted spell of sickness, which for a while threatened to defy the utmost appliances of medical skill. His engaging manners, incomparable humor, and generous disposition, made an abiding impression on those who formed his acquaintance then, and who now will receive with pain the intelligence of his death. We extract the following from the *Southern Metropolis*, of Baltimore:

> Three of the wittiest men America has produced were named Tom—Tom Marshall, Tom Corwin and Tom August. The last was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, and died the other day in Richmond. He was still in the meridian of life, and was in all respects a brilliant man. He was self-made, and a lawyer of distinction. His wit entitled him to rank with Douglas Jerrold. Being on the Broad Rock race course, he held stakes for several parties, some of whom had bet on Colonel Alexander's celebrated racer, Red-eye. Alexander's horse, as usual, was about winning the race, when August, seeing around him a goodly company of the legal profession, got off the following: "If Red-eye wins," said Tom, "I do not intend to pay over the stakes." "Why not?" asked the interested bystanders, excitedly. "Because, gentlemen, you are betting on a certainty." "No such thing! how the devil do you make that out?" cried the now indignant sportsmen. "Strictly on legal principles: *Id certum est quod certum reddi potest!*"
>
> On another occasion August was running for the Legislature against the brilliant but erratic Adoniram Judson Crane, who was an emigrant to Virginia from Maryland. "When I landed in Virginia, my fellow-citizens," said Crane, "I had but seventy-five cents in my pockets!" "And when I landed in Virginia, I had not a shirt on my back!" immediately replied Tom.
>
> He was a fine criminal lawyer, and at the bar was always corruscating *bon-mots*, especially in examining witnesses. We heard him once defending a bar-keeper from the charge of violating the law against lotteries. His client had had a raffle, at ten cents a chance, and some one who had taken chances, being dissatisfied with his fairness, had him indicted under the lottery laws. A witness on the stand testified that he had become convinced, before the drawing, that the thing was a swindle. "And what did you do?" asked the State's Attorney.
>
> Witness—"Why, I went to the saloon and drawed my money."
>
> Attorney—"And how did you draw it?"
>
> "Why, he *drawed it through a straw*, of course. Why do you ask such a question!" immediately suggested Tom. The witness had to confess that counsel had struck the nail on the head. He had taken a julep with his ten cents.

AT the recent election in Virginia the vote on the proposed Constitution was as follows:

For Constitution	210,585
Against	9,136
Majority for	201,449
Against Disfranchisement	124,360
For	83,410
Majority against	39,951
Against Test Oath	124,715
For	84,458
Majority against	41,257

Here is presented the fact that the people, by a majority of 41,257, voted the test-oath clause out of the Constitution of their State, and yet General CANBY, aided and abetted by the GRANT administration, proposes to disregard this verdict of the people and require members of the Legislature to take the oath which has been so signally repudiated by the people. It is by such high-handed usurpation that it is hoped to elect two Radical United States Senators in Virginia, and thus defeat the popular will.

THE Richmond papers deny that Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER ever wrote the foolish letter which appeared in the newspapers a few weeks since. We were astounded when we read the letter that a man of Mr. HUNTER'S known caution and prudence should put his name to such a stupid document. Having commented on the letter attributed to Mr. HUNTER with some severity, we take pleasure in making this correction.

LETTER FROM MR. TOMENY.

He Denies the Imputations of "Julius," and Pronounces Him a Slanderer and Calumniator.

MEMPHIS, August 20, 1869.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: In your issue of this morning appears an unprovoked, slanderous attack upon me, over the signature of "Julius." This mendacious scribbler, it would seem, has taken ten days to prepare a reply to my letter, published in the AVALANCHE on the 10th instant.

Whoever *he* may be, the charges he makes are of so grave a character as to require refutation. I am, therefore, reluctantly obliged to ask a space in your columns for that purpose. This I ask only when the necessity of defending my acts is forced upon me by unjust imputations, and, as in this case, bald, unsupported falsehood. In the letter of "Julius" there is but a single truthful utterance. After stating rather vaguely the precise time at which I attached myself to the Radical party, he says: "And since, he has done everything that his limited capacity could devise to keep that party in power." This is true, but when he says: "His introduction into the city, on election day, of his twenty 'boys in blue,' was for no other purpose than to intimidate and threaten with Radical power," he utters a deliberate, malicious, falsehood. I make no apology for bringing United States troops here on the occasion referred to, but only wish to be judged by the record. They were brought here in the interest not of any party, but of peace, law and order—to protect life and property. During their stay in Memphis their conduct was unexceptionable, and they interfered with no person in any manner whatever, which is a sufficient answer to all the slanders which have been written concerning my action in the premises. Pretending to quote from my published letter, he makes me say that the presence of the troops here "would have a beneficial and tranquilizing effect *upon the rebel element*." This is grossly and *stupidly* false. I did not use the words "upon the rebel element," which I have italicised; nor did I refer to any particular class in the community, except to express the opinion that the colored people would cheerfully acquiesce in the action of the troops, should any necessity arise for their assistance. Reference to my letter by any one will, in this, convict "Julius" of a willful, deliberate misrepresentation. The old Latin law maxim is: *Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus*. But I will not rest my defense on that.

I might content myself with a general unequivocal denial of the truth of all his charges, but that course would subject me to misapprehension, and I prefer to answer them in detail. A. M. Thornton and myself, he says, "robbed and extorted from the merchants and people of Memphis, in one way or another, more than $100,000." False! deliberately, maliciously false, every word of it. Again, he says W. L. Stewart "paid fifteen hundred dollars in cash to Tomeny to release his fifteen bales of cotton."

Mr. Stewart, himself, his partner or agent, never, directly or indirectly, paid me fifteen hundred dollars, or any other sum for releasing any cotton whatever.

I never seized any cotton claimed by Mr. Stewart, and never released any to him.

Again, "Julius" says: "About the same time J. M. Coleman paid Tomeny three thousand dollars in cash to get thirty bales released." I never seized any cotton claimed by Mr. Coleman, never released any to him, and never received a dollar, directly or indirectly, from him for any act whatsoever.

"Julius" then proceeds to utter this infamous accusation:

"Another source of getting money, by which Tomeny extorted large sums, was the selling of permits to take Confederate goods beyond the lines to supply the rebels."

This is the basest, most deliberate and malicious falsehood in the whole batch. Every merchant and planter who traded here while I was Special Agent of the Treasury Department, knows that this charge is utterly destitute of truth. They know that no consideration under heaven could induce me to permit goods to go out of our lines to aid those in arms against the United States; and they know that they never paid me a dollar, or any other sum, for permits to take out goods. I defy any living man to show that he ever paid me for a permit to transport goods to or from Memphis, more than the petty fee prescribed by law, and which was paid into the Treasury. The members of every respectable firm doing business in Memphis while I was special agent know, and doubtless will certify, that my conduct in that respect was above reproach. Galbreath & Stewart, Toof, Phillips & Co., Rice, Stix & Co., the Menkens, Lowensteins and all others know that their own and their customers permits to transport goods to and from Memphis, never cost them anything but the legal fees at my office, and that extortion was never practiced or attempted by me. General Washburne was in command here during nearly the whole period of my agency, had an effecient detective force, and certainly knew something of my official acts. His character for integrity, honor and patriotism was above suspicion. When he was leaving Vicksburg, and our official relations were about to terminate, he gave me the following letter to the President:

> "H'DQ'RS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
> "VICKSBURG, MISS., Feb. 9, 1865.
>
> "SIR: It gives me great pleasure to introduce to your favorable notice Hon. J. M. Tomeny, of Memphis, Tennessee, formerly Superintendent Special Agent of the Treasury Department at that city, and now holding the same position here. Mr. Tomeny held the position of Treasury Agent during the late period of my command in West Tennessee, and I believe *discharged his duty with ability and fidelity*. An unswerving friend of the Government, he has been active and influential in aiding the military authorities to uphold it, and any favors that may be extended to him will be well deserved by him, and will be esteemed as a personal favor by
>
> "Your obedient servant,
> "C. C. WASHBURN,
> "Major General.

This letter alone would outweigh the slanders of a hundred libelous scribblers, such as this modern "Julius." The nature of his accusations, and not the character of the writer, induces me to notice them. He is, I presume, a very worthless, miserable creature, and I know he is a mendacious, cowardly, malicious calumniator.

Very respectfully,
J. M. TOMENY.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

JACKSON, MISS.

Infamous Order of General Ames—Civil Law Set Aside—Heavy Storm—Killed by Lightning.

[Special to the Avalanche.]

JACKSON, MISS., August 23—8:40 p.m. General Ames has issued the following order to commanders of posts in Mississippi:

"The Commanding General directs that you do not obey in future any writ of *habeas corpus* issued by any United States, District or Circuit Court, nor any order made by such courts for the release of prisoners in your custody. Should such writ or order be served upon you, report the fact by telegraph."

We had a heavy storm of wind and rain this evening. A large tree standing in the barracks ground was struck by lightning, and a soldier was killed instantly. Although his hat, pants and shoes were torn in fragments, no marks could be found on his body.

WASHINGTON.

Reduction of Expenses—Internal Revenue Receipts—Advices from Cuba—A Sharp Engagement—Base Ball Match.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—Advices from Cuba to the 13th, received by Cuban sympathizers here, give accounts of a fight between a portion of General Jordon's command and the troops of Valmesada, Puerto Padre, numbering at least seven hundred, and were encamped near Puerto Padre when they were attacked by a force of Spanish regulars and volunteers over one thousand strong. In the first attack the Cubans were compelled to fall back, securing a more defensible position, and they repulsed the Spaniards in their second attack. The loss of the Cubans in the contest was one hundred and fifty in killed, wounded and missing. That of the Spaniards is represented as more than double that number.

It is estimated at the Treasury Department that the saving to the Government from a reduction of the force in that department alone, exclusive of those dismissed from the Printing Bureau, is $50,000 per month. Several more removals are to be made on the return of the Secretary to Washington.

NEW YORK.

John Bull Studying American Improvements—Advanced Freight Rates—Railroad Matters—Serious Accident.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Captain Shaw, of the London fire brigade, has left here for a tour through the principal cities of the South and West, and will, probably, on his return home, recommend the adoption of many of the best features of the American system.

Railroad freights to the West are to-day advanced to the following figures: Chicago, 32; Cincinnati, 35; Louisville, 50; St. Louis, 56 per hundred.

A lightning express has been ordered on the Erie railroad, which takes passengers through to Chicago in thirty-six hours. Fares are expected to be reduced, in fact it is certain that the advance in freights will be maintained.

The reported contract for the consolidation of the Central and Hudson River railroads is now ready for ratification, and is about to be signed.

Seven laborers were precipitated to the ground by a fall of the scaffold on the new gas tank, in East Twenty-first street, to-day, and were all severely injured.

CINCINNATI.

Base Ball Match Between the Southerners and Red Stockings—Latter Victorious.

CINCINNATI, August 23.—A big crowd attended the game of base ball to-day, between the Southerners of New Orleans and the Red Stockings. The game was won by the latter. Score, thirty-five to three. Red Stockings made only one in last innings. Their fielding was good, but the weather was too warm for first-rate playing. The Southerners best hold was first base and short stop. Their fielding was good, but batting poor. The rain stopped the game at one time, but it was played through.

PHILADELPHIA.

Affairs of the Irish Republicans.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.—The President of the Irish Republican Association of Pennsylvania issues a card declaring that the Irish Convention, lately in session in Chicago, elected no President of the Irish Republican Association of America; nor did it select any newspaper as a special organ, and that all claimants to that position are imposters.

HAVANA.

HAVANA, August 23.—Colonel Vesolan, with three hundred men and three pieces of artillery, attacked and routed four hundred insurgents near Jecotia, in the Central Department. The latter left twenty killed on the field.

EVANSVILLE.

Suicide of a Distinguished Officer.

EVANSVILLE, August 23.—Major Louis Mandist, formerly of the 10th Tennessee Infantry, and afterwards a staff officer under General Gillem, committed suicide last night by shooting himself through the head. The cause of the rash act is supposed to have been mental despondency. He was formerly in the Austrian army, took part in the revolution of 1848, and served ten years in the 1st United States Infantry.

GETTYSBURG.

Arrangements for the Reunion.

GETTYSBURG, August 23.—Governor Geary and others who took part in the war, will arrive to-morrow.

General Lee, in acknowledging the receipt of an invitation to be present, says his engagements will not permit his attendance, and adds: "It is wisest not to keep open the sores of the war, but to follow the example of those nations who endeavored to obliterate the marks of strife and commit to oblivion the feelings it engendered."

SARATOGA.

Result of the Trot.

SARATOGA, August 23.—In the trot today Mountain Boy beat Lady Thorne three straight heats. Time—2:27, 2:24¼, and 2:25¼. Commodore Vanderbilt and wife were on the ground.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Cotton quiet; sales, 400 bales; uplands, 35c. Flour, $5 75@6 30. Wheat, $1 49@1 50. Whiskey, $1 25. Corn, 90@$1 15. Rice, 8¾@9¼c. Sugar, 12¼@13¼c. Coffee firm. Molasses quiet.

Dry Goods—Market on the whole rather quiet than otherwise, except for certain bulky classes of goods, which are being bought more in consideration of the low rates of freight than to any urgent pressing wants of the trade. In prices of staple cottons there is no particular change to note.

Money—Easier at 6@7 per cent on call. Hints of approaching stringency are however thrown out on account of moving Western crops and by reason of a continuation of leading bears and shylocks. The railroad war in freight is considered about over. Rates are already advanced, and the expected old tariff will soon be restored. Sterling exchange is dull at 109½@109¾. Gold active; opened at 131¼, advanced to 132¼ and closed at 132. Carrying rates, $1,211¼. Clearances, $110,000,000. Governments strong. Stock bonds dull; old Tennessees, 60¾; new, 53¼.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, August 23.—Superfine flour, $5. Corn, 80@85c. Oats, 45@55c. Whisky, $1 20. Sales 23 hhds tobacco at $7 20@12 50. Pork $34@34 50. Bacon 16¾@16¾c for shoulders, and 19½@19¾c for clear sides. Hams, 22@23¾c. Lard, 20¼c. Groceries very firm and in fair demand. Accounts from the East report the weather moderating.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, August 23.—Family flour, $5 15@6. Corn, 97@98c. Oats, 55@56c. Whisky, $1 19. Pork, $35 50. Bulk meats—14c for shoulders, and 16¾c for sides. Bacon—15½c for shoulders, and 19c for clear sides. Lard, 20c. Wheat—red, $1 20@1 25; white, $1 30@1 35. Rye, $1. Butter, 25@30c. Eggs, 13c. Barley, $1 50. Hams, 23@25c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, August 23.—Flour, spring extras, $5 70@7 12½. Wheat, $1 38. Corn, 87¾c. Oats, 46c. Rye, 93@94c. Barley, $1 14@1 15. Highwines, $1 18. Pork, $34. Lard, 19¼@19½c. Hams, 18¾c. Bulk shoulders, 13¾c; sides, 16¼c. Cuba sugar, 13¾@14¼c.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, August 23.—Super. flour, $4 75@5 25. Corn, 80@96c. Oats, 42@52c. Barley, $4 15. Rye, 90@95c. Whisky, $1 19. Pork, $34 25. Bulk shoulders, 14¾c; clear ribbed sides, 17¾c. Bacon—15¾c for shoulders, and 19@19¾c for clear sides. Lard, 19¾c. Hams, 23@25c. Sugar, 12¾@14¾c. Molasses, 70@80c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, August 23.—Cotton dull—Sales 16 bales; receipts, 65 bales. Quotations nominal. Exports Saturday, coastwise, 2138 bales. Stock, 189. Flour—superfine, $5 75; XX, $6 50; XXX, $6 65. Corn—supply light; mixed, 97¾c; white, $1. Oats—new, 65@66c; old, 68c. Bran, $1. Hay firmer at $28@29. Pork held at $35 50. Bacon firm at 17c for shoulders; sides, 19¾@20c. Hams, 24@25c. Lard, sugar, molasses and coffee dull and unchanged. Whisky firmer; Western rectified, $1 25@1 30. Gold, 132¼. Sterling exchange, 145@145½. New York sight drafts, ¼ premium. Mercury 80. Rain falling this evening. The crop reports are favorable.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, August 23.—Cotton easier; middling uplands, 13¾d; Orleans, 14d. Sales to-day, 10,000 bales, including 2000 bales for speculation and export. California white wheat, 11s; red western, 9s 8d. Inferior sold at lower prices. Flour, 23s 3d. Corn, 32s. Oats, 3s 5d. Peas, 43s 6d. Weather fair and favorable for the crops.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

BERGER—The friends and acquaintances of Henry Berger are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his wife, from his residence, No. 182 Poplar street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

CASTELLO—The friends and acquaintances of Patrick and Ann Castello are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their daughter, Bridget, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from their residence, 58 Overton street.

New Advertisements.

BANKS.

Union and Planters' Bank

OF MEMPHIS.

Authorized Capital, - $1,000,000

Subscribed Capital, - - $671,300

Sixty per cent. of the subscribed Capital Stock will be in cash at Commencement, and privilege retained of calling the balance within four months.

WILL open to do a General Banking Business, on

SEPTEMBER 1, 1869.

At No. 16 Madison street, until completion of their new building, at No. 11 Madison street.

Prompt attention given to collections and remittances.

New York Exchange now for sale.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. M. Farrington, of Memphis, Tenn.
J. J. Rawlings, "
C. B. Church, "
John Johnson, "
G. W. Goyer, "
Wm. B. Greenlaw, "
W. B. Galbreath, "
Napoleon Hill, "
A. Vaccaro, "
Joseph Bruce, "
Z. N. Estes, "
M. L. Meacham, "
Wm. A. Williamson, of Somerville, "
Jas. A. Rogers, of Brownsville, "
Nathan Adams, of Stanton Depot, "

OFFICERS:

WM. M FARRINGTON, Pres't.
W. A. WILLIAMSON, Vice-Pres't.
aug24 S. P. READ, Cashier.

MILLS.

J. MORGAN COLEMAN, President. BARRY COLEMAN, Vice-President.

Kentucky Rolling Mill Co

No. 291 Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, - - KENTUCKY.

IRON, NAILS, HORSE SHOES, ETC.

aug24

New Advertisements.

AUCTION SALES.

Regular Trade Sale of

DRY GOODS AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday Morning, August 24, 1869,

AT TEN O'CLOCK A.M.,

Bleached and Brown Domestics, Osnaburgs, Checks, Kerseys, Jeans, Flannels, Prints, Cassimeres, Dress Goods, Notions, Clothing.

Also a consignment of Hardware.

Terms, cash. GOTTLIEB & EZEKIEL, Wholesale Auctioneers, aug20 Corner Second and Adams streets.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICES.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 23d day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JNO. W. WALKER, individually and as one of the firm of Filbert, Minter & Walker, of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

aug24 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 23d day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. M. ROGERS, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

aug24 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 23d day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GRAFTON BAKER, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug24 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 23d day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of NOAH DAMAN, individually and as one of the firm of Montgomery & Daman, of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

aug24 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 23d day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of H. C. YOUNG, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug24 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 23d day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. M. BAREFOOT, of —— McNairy county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

aug24 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 23d day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ANDREWS A. PADGETT, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug24 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 23 day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY S. MENDEL, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug24 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 23d day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of W. J. NEWBY, of Moscow, Fayette county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

aug24 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., —— day of ——, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN WILDBERGER, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug24 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 21st day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of M. M. NEWBY, of Williston, Fayette county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug24 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 21st day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of T. A. S. SHERROD, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug24 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 21st day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JAMES C. MOORES, individually and as one of the firm of James C. Moores & Co., of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

aug24 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tennessee, 21st day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of P. T. FORSYTHE, individually and as one of the firm of Forsythe & Fielder, of ——, —— county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug24 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 21st day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM C. RUSSELL, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug24 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 21st day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of BENJAMIN T. HARRELL, of Harrold's Landing, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

aug24 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 23d day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILIE HIGGS, near LaGrange, Hardeman county, and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug24 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

OFFICIAL.

Public Schools.

OFFICE SUP'T BOARD OF EDUCATION, August 11, 1869.

THE City Schools, both white and colored, will open on the first Monday (6th) of September next. I will attend at my office, No. 30 North-Court street, in Odd Fellows' Hall, on and after Tuesday, the 24th inst., until the schools open, to issue Tickets of Admission to the white schools. The hours of attendance at said office will be from 8 o'clock a.m. to 1 o'clock p.m., and from 3 o'clock p.m. to 6 o'clock p.m. Non-residents of the city can send their children to the City Schools on payment of moderate tuition fees at the time of admission.

aug22 J. T. LEATH, Sup't.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY INS. CO., MEMPHIS, TENN., July 8, 1869.

AT a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held this day, a cash dividend of five per cent, free of Government tax, from the earnings of the last three months, was declared, payable on the 10th instant.

jy10 JOHN R. STEBBINS, Secretary.

MAPS.

MAPS OF SHELBY COUNTY.

A NEW MAP of Shelby county, showing all the ??ds, streams, tracts of land, with names of owners, and civil districts, for sale, at the principal bookstores in the city, or by either of the undersigned. J. H. HUMPHREYS,

aug20 SEARS & SMITH.

New Advertisements.

SCHOOLS.

W. H. BOWERS' Mathematical and Classical School,

Cor. Hernando and Pontotoc Streets,

WILL open on Wednesday, September 1st. His successful experience as a Teacher in this city previous to the war, he trusts will be a sufficient guarantee for the future.

For Circulars, apply at book-stores, or at 105 Monroe street. aug??

SAINT MARY'S SCHOOL,

Corner of Poplar and Alabama.

MRS. MARY E. POPE, Principal, will open for boarding and day scholars the first Monday in September. No boys over ten will be received. No pupils taken by the month. aug??

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets, July 1st, 1868, over $2,000,000.

Reasons for Insuring in this Company: ??

IN addition to the security offered by all Life Insurance Companies, the policies of the GLOBE ARE INDORSED BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK, which makes the policy equal to a NATIONAL BANK NOTE, or UNITED STATES BOND.

Its policies are all non-forfeiting, the President of this Company being the author of the non-forfeiting system.

Its policies are the most liberal issued by any company in the United States. Death by DUELLING, SUICIDE or WAR does not vitiate the policy, as is the case in most other companies. In such cases the full amount of premiums paid are returned to the beneficiary.

Parties can travel and reside in any part of the United States and Europe, at all seasons of the year.

Annual dividends on the Contribution Plan.

Statement of the Condition of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, on the 1st day of July, 1869,

Made to the Controller of the State of Tennessee, in compliance with the laws of that State relating to Agents of Insurance Companies of other States doing business in that State:

The name of the Company is the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, and is located in the city of New York.

The amount of the Capital Stock is paid up, and is $100,000 00

ASSETS:

Cash on hand and deposited in bank		99,752 45
BONDS OWNED BY THE COMPANY.		
Par value.		Market value.
$435,000 00 U. S. 6s, 1881	$483 337 50	
62,550 00 U. S. 5s, 1867	67,138 00	
40,000 00 U. S. 10-40s	42,500 00	
28,000 00 Brooklyn c'ty b'ds	28,470 00	
10,000 00 N. Y. county stock	10,080 00	
8,980 39 Astoria bonds	8,980 39	
20,000 00 Virginia 6s bonds	14,537 79	
$681,530 39	$727,188 74	727,188 00
Loans on Bond and Mortgage being first lien on unincumbered Real Estate worth double the amount loaned		380,850 00
Debt otherwise secured Loans on Stock Bonds		52,900 00
Debt for Premiums, Agents accounts	$ 95,807 16	
Deferred Premiums	215,261 03	311,068 19
All other securities		57,748 17
		$1,641,907 55

LIABILITIES:

Amount of Dividends to Policy Holders	$198,815 79
Losses adjusted and due	none
Losses adjusted and not due, and unadjusted and in suspense waiting further proof	49,714 29
All other claims against the Company estimated	50,000 00
Total liabilities exclusive of Capital Stock and reinsurance fund	$178,530 00
Greatest amount insured on any one risk	20,300 00

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.

Pliny Freeman, President, and Henry C. Freeman, Secretary, of the aforesaid Company, being duly and severally sworn according to law, depose and say that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company on the day named, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

PLINY FREEMAN, President.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me,
THE. SADLER,
Commissioner for Tennessee in New York.

Know all men by these presents, that the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York do hereby authorize any and all Agents that said Company has, or may hereafter appoint, in the State of Tennessee, for and in behalf of said Company, to accept and acknowledge service of all process, either mesne or final, in any action or proceeding against said Company, in any of the courts of said State of Tennessee, and it is hereby admitted and agreed that such service of process aforesaid shall be taken and held to be valid and sufficient in that behalf, the same as if served upon said Company, according to the laws and practice of said State, or of any other State, and all claim or right of error by the manner of such service is hereby waived and relinquished.

Witness our hand and the seal of said Company.

L.S. PLINY FREEMAN, President.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, July 1, 1869. }

I, G. W. Blackburn, Controller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has produced satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies; and I further certify that H. T. Tomlinson & Co. Managers of said Company, have also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases:

Wherefore, said Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tennessee.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Controller of Tennessee.

M. S. JUDAH. H. T. TOMLINSON.

H. T. TOMLINSON & CO., Managers

Southwestern Department,

COMPRISING

Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas.

Office No. 17, Madison Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE. aug21

FLOUR.

Mauntel, Bulte & Co., Flour and Commission Merchants

No. 112 and 114 South Main Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.,

SOLE Agents for the following well-known brands of Flour, which we sell at the lowest market rates:

Patters, Rolla Steam, Mascoutah Steam, Griffittes, Highland Beauty, Saint Clair, Cantine, Campbell, Love & Co., Southern Star, Karch & Hall, Highland City, Centerville Star, St. Charles, Premium, Wester Star, Shoal Creek, Urbana, Centerville, Etc.

aug19

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS.

F. G. TERRY, WM. E. MITCHELL

TERRY & MITCHELL,

EXCLUSIVE WHOLSALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,

No. 329 Main Street,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

WE SELL TO MERCHANTS ONLY, and are now receiving a heavy stock—the heaviest ever opened in Memphis—to which we invite the attention of CITY and COUNTRY MERCHANTS purchasing goods for the Fall and Winter trade, satisfied that in ASSORTMENTS and prices we can offer all needed inducements with EASTERN MARKETS, especially as the greater part of our stock was brought in early in the season, and previous to the late advance. aug17

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

S. W. DICKINSON. DR. B. F. DICKINSON. W. W. WILLIAMS.

DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,

(Successors to J. W. Dickinson & Bro.,)

COTTON FACTORS, General Commission & Produce Merchants,

No. 210 Front Street, - - Memphis, Tenn.

HAVING a Warehouse of our own in which we handle all Cotton consigned to us WE GUARANTEE CORRECT WEIGHTS. Usual commissions charged. All consignments by river insured, unless otherwise instructed. Liberal advancements made on consignments.

E. EDWARDS CLARKE. THADDEUS S. ELY. WILSON O. HARVEY.

CLARKE, ELY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Cotton Factors —AND— COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 302 FRONT STREET,

MEMPHIS : : : : TENNESSEE

KEEP constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Provisions, Plantation Supplies, Bagging, Ties, etc., which we will always sell at lowest market rates. All consignments by river insured unless otherwise instructed.

We solicit consignments of cotton, to the sale of which we devote special attention. aug17

TAYLOR & BROTHER, Commission Merchants,

No. 45 WALNUT STREET,

CINCINNATI : : : OHIO

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS FOR

Anchor Cotton Mills, Pittsburg, Pa.
Eagle Cotton Mills, Pittsburg, Pa.
Auburn Cotton Mills, Auburn, N. Y.
Zanesville Cotton Mills, Zanesville, O.
Indiana Cotton Mills, Cannelton, Ind.
Alberton Mills, Alberton, Md.
Delaware Manuf'g Co., Delaware, O.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings in great variety; "Kentucky" and "Alberton" Osnaburgs Cotton, Duck and Twills for Awnings and steamboat Covers; Awning Stripes; Braided and Chandler's Wick; Cotton Yarns and Batting.

"Delaware Flax Bagging."

Sales by the package only. Correspondence invited. aug17

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

J. M. PATRICK. M. M. PATRICK

J. M. PATRICK & CO., Cotton Factors —AND— Commission Merchants,

No. 254 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

WE respectfully return our sincere thanks to our friends and patrons for past favors, and again solicit their business and influence the incoming season.

Bagging, Ties or Rope furnished customers, and liberal cash advances made on consignments of cotton or other produce sent to us for sale. Careful attention given to filling orders for any description of merchandise.

August 20, 1869. J. M. PATRICK & CO. aug21

DRY GOODS.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Are informed that we are now receiving

Full Lines

Staples of all sorts suited to their present and

Prospective Wants.

We are determined that

No Paying Merchant

Shall have cause to grumble at our prices.

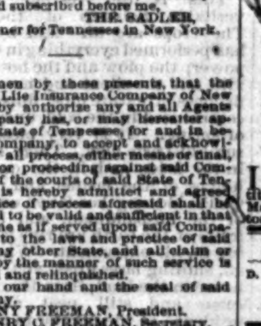
Our stock will be kept much more full and complete than any heretofore. We shall aim to keep a live concern, and solicit only the trade of

The Live Merchants

Of the country.

WM. R. MOORE & CO.,
290 Main Street, Next Door
jy10 North of Peabody Hotel.

SKIRTS.



I OFFER the trade 200 dozen Memphis made Skirts, late styles, at prices beyond competition. Ladies find the latest style only in this Manufactory, 195½ Main street, near Washington. aug14

MILLS.

D. PANTE. Z. PARKER. S. WORKMAN.

PANTE, PARKER & CO., BLUFF CITY MILLS,

197 Poplar Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

Flour, Ship Stuff, Bran, Middlings and Corn Meal for Sale.

Highest Market Price paid for Wheat.

AMUSEMENTS.

"WILLETT'S"

No. 37 Adams Street,

Billiard and Bowling Rooms.

THE most elegant and complete establishment of its kind in the Mississippi Valley. The Tables and Alleys are new, and of the most approved pattern and make. Elegant private parlors for gentlemen. The Wines and Liquors are of the best quality.

ja31 J. H. WILLETT & CO.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Property Owners.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, County of Shelby. } July Term, 1869.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, August 13, 1869.

ORDERED, Etc., That the Clerk of the County Court be instructed to advertise in the Appeal and AVALANCHE, giving all property-owners notice that the assessments of real and personal property for State and county are now completed, and that they have the privilege of objecting to the same and endeavoring to obtain corrections during the next thirty days, by making proper application to the assessors, after which time no corrections can or will be allowed, it being necessary to place the tax-books in the Collector's hands at the earliest practicable date; and that each paper make a local notice, calling particular attention to the advertisement.

In accordance with the foregoing order of the Board, all parties desiring to know the value of their real and personal property, as assessed by the assessors of their respective districts, can obtain such information on application at this office until the 20th day of September, 1869; petitions will be received and referred to the assessors.

aug19 JOHN LOAGUE, Clerk.

Proposals.

BOARD COMMISSIONERS SHELBY CO., TENN., JULY TERM, Wednesday, August 11, 1869. }

ORDERED that the County Court Clerk be and he is hereby authorized to advertise for bids for the property belonging to the county, located on Adams street, said property being the same that was purchased for the purpose of building a County Courthouse upon. Said bids to be sealed and addressed to the Board of County Commissioners, and handed to the County Court Clerk, on or before the 25th of this present month. Said bids should state whether cash, county warrants, bonds or notes will be given; whether the entire property will be paid for at once, or whether time is required, and how much. Said bids to be opened at a regular meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, and the bid which is of most advantage to the county to be accepted, if considered desirable and reasonable.

IN accordance with the foregoing order, sealed bids will be received at the Clerk's office until 10 o'clock a.m., of the 25th instant.

aug13 JOHN LOAGUE, Clerk.

FOR SALE.

PRINTING PRESS FOR SALE.

A CINCINNATI Type Foundry Cylinder Press, ?? inches; bearers—a $3,000 machine, in good running order; but little used. ?? no fault. Price, $1,000 cash.

Address JOS. B. BOYD,
aug22 25 West-Fourth st., Cincinnati, O.

DAILY AVALANCHE.

TUESDAY : : : : : : AUGUST 24, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

News in Brief.

The mortality of the city is increasing.

The belles attract more people to church than the bells.

Mr. Tomeny is going on a tour to San Francisco this week.

Velocipedes have entirely disappeared from our streets.

The thermometer showed a downward tendency yesterday.

A hen is the most voracious of animals. She fills her stomach by the peck.

The Nicolson pavement, corner of Main and Monroe, is being repaired slowly.

Open air preaching is being talked of in Memphis. Let us have a little open weather first.

A number of pious people are suggesting the propriety of praying for rain in the churches.

Father Walsh, of St. Patrick's church, is about to commence the erection of a church in Pinch.

Three saloon-keepers were fined thirty dollars yesterday for keeping saloons open on Sunday.

The street car drivers have a hot job of it these days. The iron which surrounds their standing-place makes it like an oven.

A pleasant breeze from the north swept along our streets yesterday afternoon. It was a relief to the sweltering pedestrians.

Seven persons were fined by the Commissioner yesterday morning for being connected in some way with houses of ill-fame.

Bishop Feehan will be in the city toward the end of the week, to bless the new church which was recently completed by the Catholics.

There are at present seventy-seven prisoners in the county jail. There are twenty-one of these going to the State penitentiary at Nashville.

One hundred dollars in fines were levied upon the twenty-five bad people who were before the Commissioner at the Adams street station yesterday morning.

The average age of twenty-five culprits before his honor, the Police Commissioner, yesterday morning at the Adams street station-house, was twenty-five years.

It is said that some of the face powder used by the young ladies contains poisonous ingredients, and a number of girls had their faces prematurely injured by its use.

Captain M. W. Cluskey, formerly connected with the AVALANCHE, has had an operation performed on him with success at McMinnville, and is now getting on very well.

The police threaten to expose the sweet-scented individual who hooked a veil from a *nymph du pave* on the day of the picnic. Unless he returns it his name will figure in a conspicuous place on the docket.

When you take off your coat and leave it lying round loose this hot weather, be sure there is nothing of value in the pockets. Light-fingered gentry are plentiful, and several small sums of money and watches have been lost.

The superintendent of the police has issued an order for the removal beyond the city limits of the gang of gypsies that have been encamped in the vicinity of Vance street. The gallinaceous products of the neighborhood suffered a material diminution since they settled there. It is said they are given to fowling.

The eagle, Pat Cleburne, had a leg broke in the park yesterday. He was tied to a tree by a seagrass rope ten yards long. The noble bird chaffed under this imprisonment. He pined to soar again amid the rolling clouds, and away above the tall tree tops of "Arkansaw," so he made an unusually bold dart, with the view of breaking the cord that bound him, but instead of snapping it he snapped his leg in two.

CLOTHING AT AUCTION—This (Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock, by GOTTLIEB & EZEKIEL, Corner Second and Adams streets.

"The American Needle Gin" and "the Diamond Grinding and Hulling Mill," can be seen at work on Wednesday, the 25th instant, at the Overton Mills, South street, at 12 o'clock m.

EDWARD M. EVERITT & CO., Sole Agents,
12t 13 Union street, Memphis.

A POETIC STREET-CAR MAN.—One of the Main street-car drivers indulges a taste for the muses. Pasted up on the money box of his car we found the lines:

"What strange creatures are men;
By a sweet smile they are caught,
But must be held fast by a tear.

"But the dear, loving creatures by whom
they are sought,
Do not know when this, or when that
should appear."

PERSONAL.—Our friend R. H. Vance, of the popular clothing house of Johnson & Vance, left yesterday evening for a flying trip to New York. We wish him a good time.

H. P. Johnson, editor of the Lexington (Mississippi) *Advertiser*, is in town on a business tour connected with his paper, which has an extensive circulation in the counties of Holmes, Carroll, Sunflower, Madison, Yazoo and Attalla. We bespeak for him a favorable reception by our merchants.

The Hon. W. T. Avery has been invited to deliver the annual address at the Augusta, Arkansas, Agricultural Fair in October next. The invitation is accepted.

A NUCLEUS FOR A TOWN.—A new postoffice has been established at Springville, Henry county, Tennessee, on the Memphis and Louisville railroad, eleven miles east of Paris—a new depot intended for the benefit of Swayne's great Artesian White Sulphur Well and Mineral Springs, three miles north of the road. We understand this town, just laid off, and beautifully located on the road, and in a thickly settled section, is likely to become quite a business point, as well as being the station for the Springs. The latter, for some time, have been and are in course of preparation for visitors, and are indeed wonderful for their volume, variety of water and medicinal virtues. It is to be hoped that Springville will *spring* up rapidly; and that its population, like its waters, may rise up a source of moral health to the surrounding country.

FEARFUL RUMOR.—The rumor is gaining strength that Moody is not dead yet. It will be remembered that the men were cut down before they had swung fifteen minutes, and were immediately taken outside the prison gates and delivered to their relatives. The story told in reference to Moody is, that he was taken to a house of some relative, and an old negro woman, skilled in the preparation of various sorts of simples, by the efficacy of which she has achieved a wide reputation in the healing art, took him in charge and resuscitated him before nightfall. Some trusty friends then took charge of him, brought him out to the country, and finally into Tipton county, where he is now living, sound as a new bell. This story may be true. It is on record that a person named Tom Hill was hung at the Tyburn tree, near London in 1785, and after remaining in chains for nine hours, was taken away in the night by a party of his confreres—smugglers—and lived for twelve years afterward on the coast of Brittainy in France. It is also matter of historic fact that Jerry Shields, an Irish rapparee of 1779, was hung in Dundalk, Ireland, until "dead, dead, dead," according to the phraseology of the warrant. He was taken charge of by his friends, and brought to life in a few hours after he was taken down. In four days he was on his way to Maryland, in which State he lived for twenty-five years.

Although the rumor in reference to Moody may not be true, still the precedents which we have refered to, show that there is nothing impossible in the contingency. There is one thing almost certain; that he will not do much damage any more.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Proceedings of the Meeting Yesterday.

Election of New Members—Flatboat Trading.

Encouragement of Immigration to Memphis.

The regular monthly meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, in the hall of the Chamber, and was well attended. Colonel W. H. Cherry occupied the Chair, and Captain W. L. Trask was in his place as Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Secretary and approved of.

THE GRAND MARINE EXHIBITION.

The Secretary intimated that he had been called on several times during the past week by Dr. Plough, of New Orleans, in relation to the proposed grand marine exhibition at Memphis, and he had embodied the views of Dr. Plough in a short communication, which he would read to the members of the Chamber, as follows:

Dr. A. L. Plough recently arrived in this city for the express purpose of proposing to our citizens the establishment of a Grand Marine Exposition of the Southwest, the object being to draw a large number of the steamers of the West in front of our city, at some convenient time after the close of the next business season—steamers from the Upper Mississippi and the Missouri, the Ohio and Arkansas, the Red, White, Black, Ouachita, Yazoo, and every tributary of the great river flowing past our city, each bearing samples of the mechanical, agricultural and mineral productions of the region from whence she comes.

The Doctor has letters of introduction from the Chamber of Commerce, mayor, public bodies and many prominent citizens of New Orleans, and he has every confidence in the practicability and success of the scheme, which, he claims, will result in incalculable advantage to this city. The subject is introduced for the purpose of calling public attention to the matter and to have a committee appointed to confer with the Doctor, to have the project explained and developed.

No action was taken on the communication.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Secretary presented the following names as applicants for membership: Messrs. Foster, Kielhoffer & Co.; German National Bank; Ashbrook & White; Charles Nourse, Insurance Agent; and the Mount Carbon Coal company.

The rules were suspended, and on motion, the above were admitted as members of the Chamber.

DROPPED.

On motion, Messrs. Comer & Richardson were dropped from the roll of members of the Chamber for non-payment of dues.

THE KEOKUK COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

The Secretary said he had been requested to draw the attention of the members of the Chamber to the effect that a Commercial Convention is to be held at Keokuk, Iowa, on the 7th of September, and a general invitation had been tendered to all city corporations and Chambers of Commerce to send delegates to the convention. No special invitation had been sent to the Chamber of Commerce of this city, but the invitation had been publicly tendered through the newspapers, and he observed that a large delegation had been appointed from New Orleans and St. Louis and other cities, and it would be well for the Chamber of Commerce of Memphis to follow the example of those cities, as it was understood that some efforts would be made to reverse the action of the Commercial Convention lately held in Memphis relative to the Southern Pacific railroad. This might have a bearing on the coming convention at Louisville, and therefore it was necessary that Memphis should be represented in the Keokuk Convention.

Mr. Schoolfield moved that the President be authorized to appoint the necessary delegates to the Keokuk Commercial Convention. Carried.

FLATBOAT TRADING.

Mr. G. M. Anderson said he wished to submit to the Chamber a draft of a petition to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen relative to trading on flatboats at the landing, which had been largely signed by the leading merchants of the city, and he wished for the indorsement of the petition by the Chamber. It was as follows:

To the Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Memphis:

Your petitioners most respectfully request that an ordinance be passed by your honorable body, restricting or prohibiting the sale, by the owner, of produce brought to our landing on flatboats, instead of the same passing through the hands of commission merchants as in other cities. We would most respectfully represent that we pay high rents for our respective places of business, and are required to pay all taxes—city, county, State and Government—on all sales, as well as license for doing business, while parties are permitted to come to our landing, and for a mere pittance daily for wharfage, can remain at the landing for an indefinite time, and retail out of their boats to the injury of the wholesale merchants, who contribute to the permanent prosperity of the city. We therefore ask that an ordinance be passed for our relief in such form as you may deem proper. And your petitioners, etc.

Mr. Anderson said the petition was a highly necessary one for the protection of wholesale merchants, who paid heavy and exorbitant licenses, as a barrel of flour or a hundred pounds of beef or other articles were sold at retail upon these boats, upon which not a cent of license was paid. All they did pay was wharfage—$5 on the arrival of each boat, and $1 each day they remained at the landing. If they paid any other charges, it was only by accident.

Mr. F. M. Mahan moved that the Chamber give the petition its indorsement, and that a committee of three be appointed to present it to the Board of Aldermen, and urge the passage of the ordinance asked for. Carried.

The Chair appointed as such committee Messrs. Anderson, Mahan and Jones.

Dr. R. S. Jones said that it was well known that the *attaches* of steamboats were engaged in bringing merchandise to this city for sale, and selling the same without license, and as he wished to bring this matter, and also that of the flatboatmen, before the Board of Aldermen, he would move the following resolution:

Resolved, That is a matter of injustice to the merchants of this city, who pay a license for the privilege of doing business, that flatboatmen and steamboat *attaches* are permitted to do business by wholesale or retail, at the city wharf, thereby depriving the licensed business men of the city of the privilege of doing that for which they pay a privilege tax.

THE SALE OF LOOSE COTTON.

Mr. Hatchett moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the city authorities be requested to pass an ordinance forbidding the sale or purchase of loose cotton, by any other than regularly licensed commission merchants.

Mr. Hatchett remarked that during the season large quantities of loose cotton were sold in the city by draymen and others, which had been abstracted from bales, and he was in favor of an ordinance to put a stop to the practice, which was at the same time a great loss to both factor and planter. Often ten pounds of cotton were stolen from a single bale, and it was time to take steps to put a stop to the nefarious practice.

Dr. P. S. Jones spoke in favor of the resolution, and contended that such an ordinance as the one proposed was required for the protection of all concerned in the buying and selling of cotton. He moved that the Secretary be instructed to send copies of the resolutions just passed, to the Board of Aldermen for presentation at the next regular meeting of the Board.

IMMIGRATION TO THE SOUTH.

Mr. T. A. Nelson submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The city of Memphis, Tennessee, and all that country tributary to her commerce and prosperity have set out with the bold and inflexible purpose of acquiring that population and capital requisite to the readiest and largest development of the agricultural and all other industrial interests; and as the chief difficulty, encountered in the accomplishment of this object has been found to exist in the false impressions made upon the public mind of the North and Northwestern States, greatly to our detriment, by designing men whose interests were to be subserved and retained *only* by the promulgation and propagation of the most unfounded and unjust misrepresentations, circulated beyond our midst and among the very people whom we most earnestly desire to cultivate; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Memphis and of the whole planting community, whose market is found at our doors, that *it is not a man's nativity*, neither his *political* or *religious* creed that makes the *objectionable* man, but rather by his character and acts, and by these and these only will he be commended or condemned; and we do hereby extend to all men who are ready in good faith and honesty of purpose to identify themselves with us in the peaceful occupancy, the neighborly enjoyment and the largest development of the wonderful resources of these Southern States, our aid and protection.

Resolved, further, That a committee of five members of this Chamber be appointed by the President thereof to prepare an address to our friends of the North and Northwest, setting forth the true facts with reference to the state of society; the views of our people, and their determination to acquire population and capital; the abundance and cheapness of lands; the kinds and value of our products; the advantages to manufacturers, mechanics, laborers, and all other producers of industry; and that the expense of publishing a suitable number of said address be paid by the Chamber.

Mr. Nelson, in submitting the resolutions, said his object in doing so was from the fact that Mr. W. B. Donoho, of this city, had just returned from an extensive tour through the North, where he had met many persons who had expressed an anxious wish to settle in the vicinity of Memphis, but they seemed to be afraid that they would not be safe in this part of the country. Under such circumstances he thought that they ought to give the people of the North every assurance that they would be perfectly safe here, and that they would receive a hearty welcome. He was in favor of getting up an address embracing statistics in regard to the material wealth, resources and productions of this county, published in pamphlet form, and distributed extensively throughout the country. He thought it would be money well spent. Mr. Donoho would return to the North in a short time, and would be glad to take a large number of the pamphlets with him to the Northern and Western States for general distribution. He (Mr. Nelson) felt certain that if this were done promptly, it would redound greatly to the interest and benefit of Memphis. He observed Mr. Donoho present at the meeting, and he had no doubt they would all be pleased to listen to a few remarks from that gentleman on this important subject.

Mr. W. B. Donoho said he had made a recent tour through Indiana and Illinois, but more especially through Illinois. He had distributed several thousand of pamphlets on the advantages of emigrating to the Southern country, and more especially in regard to the country surrounding the city of Memphis, published by the firm in this city of which he was a member. He had found the people everywhere very eager for information in regard to the South, and more especially Memphis. He had traveled from Lewiston, Illinois, through the several cities and towns to Chicago, and then back again in zig-zag fashion, as he might call it, to Cairo. He had talked to the people, made speeches to them, and distributed his pamphlets, and he could hardly explain how very eager the people were to procure the pamphlets and receive information. He wished he had time and the meeting would allow him the necessary time to describe some of the scenes he had witnessed. The people wanted to know the truth about this section of the country, and he had given them the true facts. He told them that the South had been misrepresented by correspondents who had told anything but the truth. He explained to them the resources of the country, and the large crops that could be raised in this section, and that they would be in no danger from any one, and would have no fear for their personal safety. From what he had learned on his trip many were coming here, and it would be for the citizens of Memphis to say whether they would take the necessary steps to have them settle in the country around Memphis. They might expect mechanics, stock-raisers, agriculturalists, and those who were acquainted with manufactories. They would bring with them their plows and farming implements and settle down to improve the country all around them. He thought that at least ten thousand of the pamphlets referred to should be printed for general distribution, and although it was a large estimate, he might say, if the necessary steps were taken, that within the next six or nine months there would be an increase of 100,000 to our population in and around Memphis. They were really surprised when he informed them that land, which would yield abundant crops of cotton, corn and other products, could be purchased from five to ten dollars per acre. Some of them are already here, and they could soon bring many others, and any money that might be expended, would be returned a thousand fold before nine months elapsed. He only wished he had the necessary time to describe the scenes in the North when the people were inquiring of him regarding the resources of the Southern country.

The Chairman suggested that Mr. Donoho should call on some of the principal merchants and lay the subject before them, and a meeting could then be called of the citizens at which Mr. Donoho could fully address them on the subject.

Mr. Donoho accepted the suggestion, and said he would act upon it without delay.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and the chair appointed as the committee to prepare an address, Messrs. W. B. Donoho, T. A. Nelson, Louis Hananer, John S. Toof and L. M. Wolcott.

THE OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The Chairman intimated that the next order of business would be the appointment of a committee to select the officers of the Chamber for the ensuing year.

Mr. T. A. Nelson moved that a committee of five be appointed to select suitable officers, to be submitted to the Chamber for election, on the fourth Monday in September. Carried. And the Chair appointed as such committee, Messrs F. M. Mahan, John Johnson, A. L. Harris, A. Hatchett, and J. W. Dickinson.

The President said he wished to inform the committee and the members of the Chamber of Commerce that, owing to the great demand on his time by his private business, that he would not be able to accept any office in the gift of the Chamber. He would, however, be ready at all times, to co-operate with them in any movement having for its object the prosperity of the Chamber or the interest of the city of Memphis.

Mr. Dickinson was sorry to hear the resolve of their President, as he would certainly have, as a member of the committee, nominated him for re-election.

The President said that he certainly could not give the necessary time from his private business to attend to the duties of the position.

The meeting then adjourned.

WANTED—By a gentleman and lady, a small cottage house with two rooms and a kitchen, within ten or fifteen minutes walk of Court Square. Address "R. B. H.," AVALANCHE office. 6t

GENTLEMEN, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.—Just received, another large lot of British half hose, at $4 50 per dozen; gents' linen handkerchiefs, $4 50 per dozen; puff bosom shirts, $2; gauze undershirts, $1 25.
M. KRAUS, & CO.,
tf Corner Main and Adams sts.

NEGRO RIOT AT MACON.

The Colored People Parading the Streets with Guns and Pistols.

One Negro Killed and Several Others Wounded.

Information reached the city yesterday that a negro riot is in progress at Macon village, near Somerville, which, it is feared, will be attended with very serious consequences. It appears that on Saturday afternoon, while two little boys, one of whom is named Boswell, were playing on the streets, a negro came up to the place and used some very insulting language toward the boys, which they resented, and the negro repeated the offensive expressions. At this time the brother of young Boswell came up to the spot, accompanied by a young man named Johnson, and as the negro continued his insulting language the three attacked him with their fists and thrashed him pretty severely, when the negroes residing in Macon and the neighborhood became greatly incensed, and on Sunday they held a big prayer meeting, which was followed by an indignation meeting, in which Boswell and his friend were pretty freely denounced for whipping the negro. It was, therefore, resolved to sally out in search of them, for the purpose of punishing them, and they found the two young men, Boswell and his friend, sitting in rear of a grocery, in company with a number of others, eating watermelons. The negroes made a sudden attack on the young men, who made a prompt resistance, and guns and pistols were freely used. The negro who had been thrashed on the previous day, and who was acting as a kind of ring-leader of the gang, was shot and killed in the affray, and one or two others slightly wounded.

The young men promptly made their escape, as the negroes were coming into the town from every direction, armed with guns, pistols and knives, vowing vengeance on Boswell and his friend, and declaring they would "shoot them down in their tracks" if they found them. When they discovered, however, that both had succeeded in making good their escape they threatened to burn down and sack the town. The citizens remonstrated with them, and pleaded with them not to carry their threats into execution, and offering every assistance in carrying out the law. Yesterday about two hundred negroes paraded the streets of Macon armed with guns and pistols, and threatening the direst vengeance on Boswell and Johnson if they caught them. When our informant left yesterday morning, Colonel Hespen, Sheriff of the county, was organizing a *posse* to oppose the negroes if they attempted to proceed to any act of violence and to quell the mob.

A number of young men, who had arrived from the country to take part in the tournament, which comes off this week at Macon, are apprehensive of a difficulty with the negroes if they want the tournament grounds to practice at "tilting at the ring."

Further information regarding the riot will be awaited for with the greatest anxiety.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Later in the day, Superintendent Pearne, of the Metropolitan Police, received intelligence of a very serious riot going on at Macon, and a *posse* of twenty-five policemen were put on a special train and sent out on the Charleston road, but they proceeded only as far as Fayetteville, when they received word that quiet was restored and there was no use in going further. They returned about dark.

Colonel Meigs, of the Little Rock Railroad, who arrived in the city by a late train, says that Sheriff Hess made up a *posse* at Somerville and was proceeding to Macon, when they were fired into by negroes and five of them wounded.

The latest accounts that have reached the city in reference to the origin of the riot, says that a couple of boys, one white and the other black, had a dispute about something, when the colored chap slapped Tom Tarpley on the face. Mr. Johnson, who was looking on, interfered and gave the colored youth a sound whipping. The brother of the young negro then came along, and threatened the life of Mr. Johnson. This was on Saturday evening. The colored folks armed themselves, and the friends of Mr. Johnson did the same. Hence arose the fight.

A HEROINE.

How a Young Lady Saved Herself and Killed her Assailant.

About ten days ago was performed, at an obscure house on Island No. 40, a short distance above Memphis, one of those deeds of heroism which raises a mortal to the skies. The two principal actors in the tragedy were a young girl and a muscular colored man. The girl's name is Sally Shaw. She was raised in Memphis by humble parents, and was compelled to make a living by her own labor. Not long since she accepted a situation in the family of Mr. Bateman, living on the above-named island. She was well provided there, and occupied a room adjoining Mr. Bateman and his wife. A young daughter of the family occupied the same bed with Miss Shaw, and they got along nicely. About a month ago Mr. Batement hired a lively, muscular colored man here in this city to go on his place and do work for him round his house. The negro appears to have become infatuated with Miss Shaw, for though poor she has charms, a very unusual thing with heroic girls. He commenced leering at her whenever he could get a chance, but he did it in so abrupt, vulgar and uncourteous a manner that she became disgusted with him and could not bear his presence. He mistook this timidity on the part of Miss Shaw for meekness. This idea helped to nurse his diabolical feelings, and emboldened him to make certain advances to her, which seriously alarmed the young lady. She did not, however, wish to make a fuss in the family, nor in any way injure the worldly affairs of the colored chap; but she resolved quietly to put a stop to his nonsense. She borrowed Mr. Bateman's pistol, under the pretense of learning to shoot. By this means she effectually quenched the unholy flame which glowed in the dusky bosom of her African admirer. When he was, as she thought, completely subdued and properly terrified, she returned the pistol. The sequel shows she was mistaken in her estimate of the colored boy. She awoke one night after this in great trepidation, convinced there was some one near her bedside. She made no stir lest the little girl by her side should be disturbed; but after considering awhile and not being able to dispel her unaccustomed fear, she resolved to prepare herself for the worst. She made such motions as sufficed to awaken her little bed-fellow, without creating any alarm, and then told her she was thirsty and would go into the next room for a drink. She went in and gently slipped Mr. Bateman's pistol from under his pillow without disturbing him. She returned to her bed, resolving to feign sleep, but determined to remain awake. In a few moments her regular, gentle breathing gave every indication of sound slumber. Then there was a movement. She became almost petrified with fear as one who treads alone in a thick jungle when he hears the rustling of a tiger amid the bushes. Something bounded on to her bed with the softness and agility of a large cat; her two legs were laid hold on, but she managed to throw herself up in the bed, and grasping the pistol she cocked it promptly and fired. The hold did not relax, and she hurriedly cocked and fired again. The object tumbled on the floor, and crawling to the open window, jumped to the ground, a distance of twelve feet. In a short time the house was alarmed. The family was all up, search was made, and the burly nigger was found lying under the girl's window with a broken leg—sustained in the fall—a shot in the head, which did not, however, penetrate the skull, and one in the abdomen. He died before daylight. The blood from his veins was bespattered all over the bed-clothes, and pools of it lay on the floor. Thus did this heroic girl at once save her honor and rid the earth of an unmitigated, lecherous brute in human shape.

Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West.

Below we give an extract from the proceedings of the Board of Underwriters of New Orleans, as also, extract from the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, endorsing Captain DeHaven's plans for steamboats. The advertisement of the agent of the company, Mr. A. D Witherspoon, will be found in another column:

OFFICE BOARD OF N. O. UNDERWRITERS,
NEW ORLEANS, December 3, 1867.

Extract from minutes of meeting of New Orleans Board of Underwriters, held this day, viz:

The following report of a special committee was received and adopted:

NEW ORLEANS, December 2, 1867.

To the President and Members of the New Orleans Board of Underwriters:

GENTLEMEN: We, the committee appointed to investigate the plans of Captain David DeHaven, for the construction of steamboats suitable to the navigation of the Mississippi river, and its tributaries, would beg leave to report:

That after carefully looking into the plans of adopting low-pressure machinery, introducing compartments, the manner of their construction, with the great additional strength given to the hull by their introduction, and the introduction of steam into the same; the manner of fastening, arching clamp streaks; introducing plan of protection to rudder, with a complete afterrastle; the handling of freight by the same machinery necessary to the vessel; the new and complete rotund cabins, eligibly adapted to the European plan of restaurant living, with the fixed hosing and water arrangements, would seem to make all complete. The result of our investigation of all the plans for the improvement in steamboat building by Captain D. DeHaven causes us to favorably recommend them.

(Signed) ALF. MOULTON,
WM. WHANN,
JOHN PEMBERTON.

A true copy:
H. P. JANVIER, Secretary.

NEW ORLEANS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
NEW ORLEANS, November 13, 1867.

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce held last evening, the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee, to whom was referred your communication of yesterday, viz: Messrs. Geo. A. Fosdick, W. S. Pike and Julious Vaircler. The chairman of the committee, Mr. Geo. A. Fosdick, will convene the committee at such time and place they may be agreed upon. You will therefore wait upon Mr. Fosdick to make the necessary arrangements to that end.

Your obedient servant,
ALF. MOULTON,
President Chamber of Commerce.

To Captain D. DEHAVEN.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce.

NEW ORLEANS, November 15, 1867.

The undersigned committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, to meet Captain DeHaven, have performed the duty assigned them, and beg leave respectfully to report:

That after a careful examination of the plans submitted to our inspection, and an extended explanation of the improvements as suggested by Capt. DeHaven, are of opinion that a most valuable saving of time, economy in expenses and safety to lives and property, will be accomplished by the adoption generally of his suggestions, by boats running the Mississippi river, and would recommend to the Chamber their indorsement of his project.

(Signed) G. A. FOSDICK, Chairman.

Adopted unanimously.

A FEARFUL CONFESSION.

Woods, the Murderer, Tells the History of his Crimes.

Henry Wood, colored, who was sentenced to be hanged, on Saturday last, for the murder of David Tucker, is a great burly negro of about twenty-five, with a head as large as a bushel pot, and two rows of teeth that would do good service if they were in the jaws of a shark. Since he has been sent back to prison, with the prospect of having to pass very soon through the "valley of the shadow," he has made a confession. He told the manner in which he perpetrated one of his crimes, and it was in this wise: Woods was brought up at Tuscumbia, Alabama, where he lived until he was over twenty. He tells that when eighteen he conceived a design in his deep, dark, unholy bosom of ravishing a young lady who was on a visit to his master's and whose lover was in the army. She was very beautiful, he says, and about sixteen. For a whole month he was maturing schemes how best to accomplish his designs, and he could hit on no better way of doing it than by going into her room while she slept, and by suppressing her power of speech and terrifying her accomplish his purpose in the dark. With these ideas in his head, he crept up to her chamber window and effected an entrance without making any disturbance. Everything promised well, and he was congratulating himself upon having laid his plan well, and all that was necessary was to execute fearlessly and with promptitude. As he was about to pounce on the bed, like a hungry tiger on its prey, a thought struck him. In the event of the young lady having the matter investigated, would it not be as likely as not that she would pitch on him as soon as upon any of the other negroes? Of course it would be as likely. He must guard against that contingency. He left the bed-room again with the utmost caution and deliberation; and, going a distance of three hundred yards through a cornfield to the colored folks' quarters, he went into the hut of one Ben Jackson, a fellow servant, and stole Ben's peculiar white hat. He immediately retraced his steps, with the hat on his head, ascended into the room by means of a rail, and accomplished his purpose according to his previous design.

In departing from the room he *left Ben's hat behind him*. It so happened that Ben had it in his head to steal some chickens that morning early, and when he was roaming through Tuscaloosa. After disposing of the chickens, he was taken by a squad of men from the vicinity of where the outrage was perpetrated and lodged in jail, wherein he was taken next day and hung, owing to his hat being found in the lady's chamber. In the meantime Woods was engaged, with a number of other negroes, in denouncing the black-hearted corruption and villany of the innocent Ben. This, he says, is only one specimen of his doings, although he is only twenty-five or six years old.

The Courts.

CRIMINAL COURT.—*H. E. Hudson, Judge.*—This Court went into session yesterday morning at the usual hour, and held until ten o'clock a.m. During the session the case of the State vs. Louisa Stokes, colored, indicted for grand larceny, was tried and resulted in a virdict of guilty. The jury fixed the punishment at three years in the penitentiary.

Owing to the severe indisposition of both His Honor, the Judge, and Attorney General Horrigan, Court did not hold during the afternoon, and no other business was considered.

To-day the regular calendar will be resumed and most of the cases thereon brought up and disposed of.

It is very likely that this Court will adjourn to court in course on Wednesday.

THE KEOKUK COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—Acting Mayor Swayne having received no official communication relative to the holding of the Commercial Convention at Keokuk, Iowa, on the 7th of September, has not appointed any delegates. He requests us to say, however, that he will be happy to give the necessary credentials to any gentlemen who may wish to attend the convention on behalf of this city. The names can be left at the Mayor's office, City Hall.

DRY GOODS AT AUCTION—This (Tuesday) morning, at ten o'clock, by GOTTLIEB & EZEKIEL,
Corner Second and Adams streets.

LADIES, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.—Just received, a large lot of hoop skirts, 50c each; another lot corsets, $1; besides, we offer our entire stock at great bargains, to make room for fall trade.
M. KRAUS & CO.,
tf Corner Main and Adams sts.

THE POSTOFFICE AFFAIR.

Commissioner Morrison Hears All the Evidence and Discharges the Prisoner.

The man Dowling, clerk in the postoffice, accused of purloining letters from the United States mail, was before United States Commissioner Morrison yesterday, and the evidence in the case thoroughly gone into.

The first witness examined was Robert C. Gist, an assurance agent at present, but formerly postmaster: Knows the defendant; took him when he was a boy, and had him under his charge for four years; never found anything in him that would warrant a suspicion of his honesty; took him when he was sixteen, at the recommendation of a military gentleman named Webster. The accused is now about twenty; knew him to be fond of amusement in the evening, but could not say that he ever observed anything vicious in his disposition; he commenced to work at about thirty dollars per month; kept advancing him five dollars per quarter until now it is about seventy dollars; could not say that he ever spent any money improperly; his mother was in the habit of drawing his wages.

Mr. Bennet, chief distributing clerk in the postoffice, testified that he went to dinner on Friday, the day of the alleged attempt at robbery, and left three other clerks behind him, among them Dowling, who asked him if he could not get away after certain mails were closed, which would be about four o'clock. It was agreed that he should have such permission.

Describe how small packages of letters are folded up for the mails. The letters for each office, no matter how few, are folded up in separate packages and directed to the town they are going to. It was unusual for young men engaged in the office to have letters of theirs lying round the office. Had found once in a while young men's letters lying round, and had given them to understand that they ought not to have them scattered among other mail matter. Dowling had charge of the case containing the Arkansas river mail, and the Little Rock railroad mail, and had nothing to do with any other. A letter, for instance, designed for Nashville could not be on that case unless they got stuck to each other by the mucilage on the letters. None of the letters in question, two of which were mailed in Little Rock and one in Memphis, would go to the case at which Dowling worked. The letters from Arkansas come to Memphis to be distributed. Both the letters from that State which were wrapped up by Dowling, might get together on the general case.

Policeman Walsh testified that he arrested the accused Dowling, on Friday. When he arrested him, Dowling offered to make an explanation as to how it happened, to Mr. Knowlton, but Mr. Knowlton refused to listen to any, saying that any man who did as he (Dowling) did was not worthy of being heard.

W. H. Morgan, formerly Adjutant General in the army, testified as to character, that the accused ran away from his mother and joined an Iowa regiment; had procured his release at the instance of his mother; knew him during the interval, and never heard anything derogatory to his character.

A brother of Dowlin was examined as to the manner of distributing the mails; made some statements as to prejudice being at work in regard to politics. He, himself, was requested to resign.

To a question by Mr. Bullock as to whether in the course of business in the office the three letters in question could be found together, he answered that they might, but it would be an extraordinary occasion.

Dowling's brother made a voluntary statement to the effect that the boys were in the habit of marking little packages of letters that got into wrong places as "private" with their respective names.

Having heard the evidence, Commissioner Morrison said: "Taking Colonel Knowlton's evidence alone unexplained, which he published in a card in one of the daily papers, appears to militate against the accused." It is this—"I saw Dowling wrap up some letters in the usual form of making up mails, and saw him write on said package. When I approached him he lay the package down directly before him on a case, so that I could not see what he had written. When I asked him where it was going, he said it was his. I took up the package, when he again protested that it was his, and was private, and reached his hand to take it. On the package was written: 'Joe J. Dowling. Private.' I opened the package in his presence, standing close beside him, so that he could see the address on the letters as well as myself. It contained three letters, one addressed to '*Republican Banner*, Nashville, Tennessee;' one to 'Hinckley Knitting Machine Company, 176 Broadway, New York,' and one to 'C. Bowers & Co., 320 South Third street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.' I told him they were not his, upon which he immediately walked past me and out of the office. He did not at the time say anything to me about any other letters of his own. He did not go out of the office before I examined the package. None of the letters have been opened. It is not known whether they contain money or not. I sent for a policeman, and when he returned he was arrested."

This seems to establish an intention to purloin the letters. In a case where doubt is raised in reference to the *intention* of the prisoner everything weighs in his favor. Everything in the case goes to show that the affair originated in a mistake, and I dont think that any good could come from sending him before a jury, as the evidence seems insufficient to establish his guilt. I shall therefore discharge him.

The prisoner was accordingly discharged.

THE PRICE OF IT.—One of those young men with, waxen moustache, called festive, went to a house of accommodation on Sunday, and having transacted certain kinds of business in the establishment, desired to walk off without satisfying the reasonable demands of the lady entertainer. She put a strong veto on his proceedings by bolting the door and calling for a double-breasted man of all work, whom she keeps handy for such contingencies; but the waxed moustache was up to a trick or two himself. He had been to such places before, and it was not the first time he had bilked women of trafic. He let himself down a back stairway into the yard beneath, then with the agility of a tom cat on a nocturnal frolic, he bounded on to the back-house with the intention of gaining the alleyway beneath. Unfortunately for the precision of his calculations and the cleanliness of his pants, the back-house happened to be out of order at the time, and he fell through. It was all in disorder inside, the seat was gone, so that the waxed moustache found itself in what is called "a pretty pickle." He scrambled away, however, in a condition which would entitle him, beyond doubt, to be called the "most sweet-scented duck" in town. He got home safe, and after undergoing a three-hours' ablution, he discovered that his purp, "Daisey," was missing. In a short time, however, Daisey came home minus her twelve dollar collar. The lady of accommodation was too sharp for him. He had a warrant out for her before one of our magistrates yesterday, but the case was fixed up. The "waxed moustache" is a wiser man this morning.

One of our most worthy institutions of learning is the Central High School of this city. Its board of instruction, consisting of five experienced and efficient teachers, its excellent location and comfortable buildings, will insure it success and permanency. The Principal, Dr. Larrabee, has not a superior among the educators of our country. Major May, teacher of modern languages, Professor Rhott, in the classical department, and Miss Hill (sister of the late Wm. K. Hill), who has charge of the primary department, our people hold in the highest esteem, both as individuals and teachers. Parents can confidently and safely commit the school training of their children to such persons. Session opens September 1st.

Buy your F. Y. shirts and furnishing goods of the manufacturers, Wiggins & Thorn 233 Main street. tf

RIVER NEWS.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE OFFICE, August 24, 1869.

WEATHER—RIVERS—BUSINESS.

The heat yesterday was oppressive toward evening; it clouded up, with strong indications of rain. The river continues to decline, with eight feet large on the bars between here and St. Louis. The Ohio is declining at Louisville, with three feet in the canal and four feet on the bars in the Lower Ohio. The river at Cincinnati on Saturday rose several inches, with five feet in the channel. The Arkansas is receding, with four feet in the channel from Little Rock out, and thirty inches above there. White river continues at low tide, with only three feet between DeVall's Bluff and Augusta.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Belle Memphis, St. Louis.
" Lizzie Gill, St. Louis.
" Julia, Vicksburg.
" Leonidas, New Orleans.
" Bismarck, New Orleans.
" Legal Tender, White river.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Bismarck, St. Louis.
" Julia, St. Louis.
" Leonidas, Pittsburg.
" G. W. Cheek, Friar's Point.
" Ozark, Arkansas river.
" Lizzie Gill, New Orleans.

IN PORT.

Belle Memphis, St. Francis and Legal Tender.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Business on the levee was quiet, with little movement in freights.

The Ozark departed for Arkansas river with a good trip of freight and people.

The Lizzie Gill passed down in the evening for New Orleans deeply laden. Her officers report eight feet large on the bars between Cairo and this point.

The elegant passenger steamer Legal Tender, Captain John Elliott, will be found at the wharf this morning to receive for White river, and will leave to-day at five o'clock p.m. for all points on White river, connecting at DeVall's Bluff with the Little Rock Railroad. Messrs. Joe Elliott, Matt Glass and John Chamberlain, a trio of gentlemanly clerks, have charge of the office.

The City of Alton is due from New Orleans.

The St. Francis, Captain Bowman, is the Tuesday St. Francis river packet, leaving at five p.m. Messrs. Paine and Clark are her clerks.

The licenses of the engineers who had charge of the Cumberland at the time of her explosion have been revoked, for an indefinite time, by the local inspectors at Louisville.

The Continental passed down yesterday morning for New Orleans with a full cargo of merchandise.

The Bismarck and Leonidas passed up yesterday morning.

The Belle Memphis, Captain Crane, is the Tuesday St. Louis packet, leaving at five p.m. Billy Blenker presides in the office.

The Guidon, in her new dress and improvements, presents a handsome appearance, and looks like a new boat. She will enter the Memphis and Pine Bluff trade on the 15th of September.

Captain Tom Berry, Captain Nat Green, and several other boatmen are in the city, making preparations for the fall season.

The Indiana is due to-morrow from Louisville, en route to New Orleans.

The Minneola is due to-morrow from Cincinnati, and returns on Friday.

Steamboats.

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company
Regular United States Mail Line.
For Helena, Napoleon, Pine Bluff, Little Rock and Fort Smith.

OZARK .... Blasdel, master
This elegant passenger steamer leaves MONDAY, Aug. 23, at 5 p.m.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent,
aug21 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

Speed, Safety, Comfort.
ELLIOTT LINE.
Memphis and White River United States Mail Packet.
For Helena, DuVall's Bluff, Little Rock, Hot Springs, Searcy, Des Arc, Augusta and Jacksonport.

THE first-class Side Wheel Passenger Steamer
Legal Tender,
JOHN D. ELLIOTT .... master
Leaves as above every TUESDAY, at 5 o'clock p.m. Connects at Jacksonport with steamer Mollie Gratz for all points on Upper White and Black rivers.
ELLIOTT & MILLER, Agents,
Promenade and Jefferson streets,
aug21 Opposite Landing.

Memphis and St Louis U. S. Mail Line
For Rickman, Columbus, Cairo and St. Louis.

ONE of the Company's fine Passenger Steamers will leave as follows, viz:
Steamer JULIA, Monday, August 23, at 5 p.m.
Steamer BELLE MEMPHIS, Tuesday, August 24, at 5 p.m.
Steamer BELLE ST. LOUIS, Thursday, August 26, at 5 p.m.
Steamer MARBLE CITY, Friday, August 27, at 5 p.m.
Steamer CITY OF CAIRO, Saturday, August 28, at 5 p.m.

Tickets for all points via of Memphis and St. Louis Packets, North, East and West, apply to General Railroad Ticket Office, 278 Main street. FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.
SAM. C. WEAVER, Ticket Agent. aug15

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company.
Summer Arrangement.
UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

THE following elegant passenger boats of this line leave Memphis for Little Rock, as follows:
Str. OZARK .... Blasdel, master
Mondays, at 5 o'clock p.m.
Str. W. A. CALDWELL .... Haines, master
Fridays, at 5 o'clock p.m.
Making close connection at Little Rock with splendid coaches for the CELEBRATED HOT SPRINGS, and with the following packets, which leave Little Rock Mondays, and Thursdays at 5 o'clock p.m.
FORT GIBSON .... John Woodburn, master
CLARKSVILLE .... Reasoner, master
Thus making two trips a week from LITTLE ROCK through to FORT GIBSON.
Through bills of lading given for freight to and from New Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati.
Freights delivered at destination, at all stages of the river, without storing or other delay.
Any persons desiring to ship by this line from the North, East or West to any point on the Arkansas river, should have their goods consigned to "MEMPHIS AND ARKANSAS RIVER PACKET COMPANY," at Memphis, (office 304 Front street, Mosby Block.) Those shipping from New Orleans should consign to "Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company," mouth White river.
On or about the 1st of September, the steamer W. A. Caldwell will take her place in the Line, leaving on Wednesdays, making a tri-weekly line.
The above company are now building two new boats for the Arkansas river, which will be finished about the 15th September, thus securing to their patrons a reliable tri-weekly line in high or low water.
JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent.
aug11 Office 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company
White River Line.

THE following elegant Passenger Packet will leave Memphis every SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock p.m.:
NATOMA .... J. B. Davis, master
Making close connections at DuVall's Bluff with the railroad for Little Rock, and at Jacksonport with the steamer MOLLIE GRATZ for all points on upper White and Black rivers.
The above Company have now in course of construction a magnificent side-wheel steamer for this trade, which will be completed on or about the 1st of October, when she will be put in the line as the Saturday packet, the Natoma taking Thursday. Should, however, the trade demand it, there will be suitable boat put in on Thursday, until the completion of the new boat.
JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent,
aug11 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

Memphis and St. Francis River Tuesday Packet—For Helena, Marianna, Madison and Wittsburg.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Passenger Packet
ST. FRANCIS,
Captain T. R. BOWMAN; SAM C. PAINE, Clerk.
WILL leave Memphis for Helena, L'Anguille and St. Francis rivers every Tuesday, at 5 o'clock p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
aug5 22½ Madison street.

Hale's Point Tri-weekly Packet.
COMMENCING on or about the 15th of September the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company will run their fine side-wheel passenger steamer
ST. JOSEPH
Between Memphis and Hale's Point, leaving Memphis Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 5 o'clock p.m. Returning, will leave Hale's Point Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 o'clock m., arriving at Memphis early the following morning.
HENRY W. SMITH, President.
FLEM. CALVERT, Superintendent. 1y7

COAL AND WOOD.
J. J. McCARDY,
Dealer in Coal and Wood,
Office, 157 Second street, bet. Court and Jefferson.
HAS for sale the best Pittsburg coal and the best quality of seasoned cordwood. aug12

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT
—OF THE—
Widows' and Orphans' Benefit
Life Insurance Company
Of New York.

G. W. L. Crook, Manager for the States of Tennessee and Mississippi.

The Company is located, and its principal office is situated in the city, county and State of New York.

The Capital Stock of the Company consists of 2,000 shares of $100 each, all paid up in cash, and securities invested $200,000

The condition of the Company on the 31st day of December, 1868, was, as follows:

ASSETS.

	Par.	Cash.	Market
U. S. 6 pr. ct. bonds, loan 1881	$223,000	$245,[illegible]	$257,[illegible]
" " 5-20s reg'd	75,000	81,[illegible] 37	[illegible]
N. Y State 6 per cent. bonds, July, 1873	20,000	20,000 00	20,400 00
Brooklyn City 7 pr. ct	50,000	50,125 00	50,075 00
Albany " 6 "	20,000	19,[illegible] 00	19,[illegible] 00
Total stocks and bonds	$408,000	$414,782 37	$441,347 [illegible]
Cash on hand			3,[illegible]
" in bank			81,[illegible]
Interest accrued on stocks, bonds, etc.			3,274 02
Loans on bond and mortgage, July, recorded and being liens on fee simple			390,750 00
Interest due and accrued on same			2,378 21
Deferred premiums, including those due and in collection			130,[illegible]
Value of lease and personal property			10,000 00
Total assets of the Company			$1,082,991 51

LIABILITIES.

Claims on Policies in process of adjustment	$17,[illegible] 31	
Claims on Policies resisted none		
Due for taxes, rent, etc.	1,[illegible] 00—$	18,[illegible] 31

RECEIPTS IN 1868.

From Premiums	448,[illegible] 54	
" Interest	50,224 92	
" Other sources	[illegible] 62—	499,126 0[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS IN 1868.

For payment of claims on Life Insurance, annuities and other expenditures .... 191,264 [illegible]

Number of Policies in force Dec. 31, 1868 .... [illegible]
Amount " " " Dec. 31, 1868, with additions .... $10,[illegible]

Interest on Capital Stock is limited by the Company's charter to seven per cent per annum.

The Company's policies are issued upon the purely Mutual System. All surplus and profits are equitably divided among the policy holders. All premiums are payable in cash. Dividends to policy holders are declared annually on the contribution plan, and are available as cash in the payment of premiums or to purchase additional insurance.

Ten thousand dollars is the limit of insurance on a single life.

All claims under policies are payable in cash.

State of New York, County of New York, } ss.

CHARLES H. RAYMOND, President, and Robert A. Grannis, Secretary, of the Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company, located at New York, being duly sworn, depose and say, each for himself, that they are the above-described officers of the said Company, and that, on the 31st day of December last, all the above-described assets were the absolute property of the Company aforesaid, and that the above statement of receipts and disbursements for the year ending December 31st, 1868, is correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

[Signed] CHARLES H. RAYMOND.
ROBT. A. GRANNISS.

Subscribed in my presence, and sworn to before me, this, 11th day of May, A. D. 1869, as witness my hand and official seal.

Seal. [Signed] CHARLES NETTLETON, Commissioner for Miss. in New York.

GEO. W. L. CROOK, Manager
For West Tennessee and Mississippi Branch,
No. 279 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Agents and Solicitors wanted. Liberal commission paid. Apply to
jy29 GEO. W. L. CROOK, Manager.

NAVIGATION.

Mississippi Valley
NAVIGATION COMPANY
—OF THE—
South and West.
No 24 1-2 Carondelet st., New Orleans.

Capital Stock, - - - $1,000,000
Shares, - - - - - - $100 each

B. BLOOMFIELD, - - - - General Agent
THOMAS J. HORRELL, - - - - Local Agent

To the owners of Real Estate in Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas and Alabama:

THE Company, known to the public as the "Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West," is organized under a charter from the State of Louisiana. This charter authorizes a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of extending to one million. That the public may know the exact object of the Company, the third article of the charter is given entire, as follows:

"The object of this company is to construct or otherwise to procure and maintain one or more steamboats or other vessels, to run on and navigate the Mississippi river, or its tributaries, for the purpose of carrying freight, mails and passengers; to construct docks, wharves, buildings and such other constructions as may be necessary to the building and repairing of vessels, and generally to exercise such incidental powers and privileges as are hereby or may be conferred on them for the purposes aforesaid."

The Company proposes, under these provisions of its charter, to construct a line of Low Pressure Steamboats, to run between the different ports on the Mississippi river and its tributaries. They will carry less steam, make better time, land freight and passengers without rounding to, and, by means of endless chains and elevators, receive grain in bulk, and discharge it (if for shipment) directly on board the vessel intended to receive it, instead of the present mode of putting it first on shore, thereby saving time, labor and expense. The boats will also be divided into distinct compartments—so, if they encounter snags, or any accident should happen to the hull, the boat will not be endangered. They will also have complete apparatus for extinguishing fire by steam, and conducting water over the vessel for domestic use; and will be in every respect safer, swifter, and better adapted for carrying passengers and freight, and at a cheaper rate than any boats now navigating the Mississippi river.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining cash subscriptions to any enterprise, no matter how great its merit, the Company have determined to receive subscriptions in Land to the Capital Stock. In doing so we have at once a substantial basis; and as it is very reasonably expected that within a short time lands will considerably appreciate in value, this plan will afford us a source of revenue entirely separate and distinct, and when added to the expected earnings of the boats, cannot, in the natural course of things, fail to make the stock a profitable investment. Parties having land which produces them little or nothing, but on which they are paying taxes, and which cannot be sold at present, except at a great sacrifice, and perhaps not at all, will, on reflection, see this to be an excellent and unusual plan for realizing on them, as the certificates of stock of a company can be much more readily disposed of than lands.

Books of subscription to the capital stock of the Company are now open at the office, 24½ Carondelet street, New Orleans.

Parties at a distance desiring to subscribe lands must send to the local agents abstract of title, mortgage certificates, evidence that the taxes have been paid, testimony of responsible parties respecting the value of the land, price, and, in fact, all information necessary to give the Company a satisfactory idea of the land offered.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHAS. R. BENTON, Secretary.
J. T. SWAYNE, - - President.

Books for the subscription of stock to the above named Company are now open at
Their Office, No. 12 Jefferson street,
Where all persons desirous of subscribing to the capital stock, in lands or money, are requested to call.
A. D. WITHERSPOON, Agent.
Memphis, August 14, 1869. aug15

HARDWARE, ETC.

Edward M. Everitt & Co.,
13 UNION STREET,
MEMPHIS, - - - - TENNESSEE,
AGENTS FOR
The American Needle Cotton Gin and Condenser.
The Diamond Hulling and Grinding Mills.
The (one dollar) Hand Corn Sheller.
F. P. Tiemann & Co.'s Paints and Colors.
S. P. Smith & Sons' English and Domestic Varnishes.
Cooper's celebrated Glues, Gelatine and Machinery Oils.
English breech-loading Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.
Thomas Tapling & Co.'s English Carpets, Mattings, etc.
Imported Wines, Brandies and Liquors of all kinds.
Messrs. Keep Bros.' Birmingham and Sheffield Wares.
Frederick Braby & Co.'s Galvanized Iron Roofing.
Watham & Co.'s Marble Mantles, Monuments, etc.
Samples and prices lists of the above can be had at our office. aug11

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution.
THE firm of Vinson & Donahue is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The firm name will be signed by either partner in liquidation.
T. M. VINSON,
JNO. DONOHUE.
Memphis, July 1, 1869. 1y13

WANTED.

Wanted.
AGENTS FOR BIBLE LYRICS, an entirely new work that has been in active preparation for over 20 years; cordially indorsed by leading clergymen of all the principal denominations. For a 16 page Circular, giving full particulars, with sample pages, and a sample of the elegant full-page engravings with which the work will be embellished, address C. F. VENT, Publisher, 38 W. Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. aug15law

Wanted to Rent.
TWO or three hundred acres of good farming land, with or without improvements. Address FARMER,
aug 6 11 Adams street corner of Third, Memphis.

DAILY AVALANCHE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail	12:40 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
Through Express	10:30 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
Junction accommodation	9:30 p.m.	5:00 p.m.

Connects at Junction accommodation train makes connections South with Mississippi Central.

TICKET OFFICE, No. 10 Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	12:40 p.m.	1 p.m.
Night Express	11:40 p.m.	12 m.

Sleeping car attached to Night Express train which goes through to Nashville, to Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, without change.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 307½ Main street, next to head of Main Street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Mail (daily)	12:45 p.m.	11:40 a.m.
Express (daily)	3:30 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
Mail to connect direct connection for New Orleans	4 all points South.	8:30 a.m.
Express	in makes direct connection for Columbus, Starkville, Aberdeen, Water Valley, Oxford, Holly Springs and all points north of Grenada on Mississippi Central Railroad.	

Ticket office, Main street, East of the Depot. Omnibuses will call for passengers and check baggage in any part of the city, by leaving orders at 307½ Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going East—Leave Forest Cliff		7:30 a.m.
	Arrive at Hopefield	8:30 a.m.
Going West—Leave Hopefield		4:00 p.m.
	Arrive at Forest City	5:00 p.m.

Daily Sundays excepted.

H. D. WILLIAMS, Gen'l Agent and Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond Washington, New York, Baltimore and all cities East and South; Grenada, Jackson and Montgomery, Ala., and Cincinnati via the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroads at		1:30 a.m.
Arrive at		3:30 p.m.
DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York and all cities North and West, at		3:00 p.m.
Arrive at		12:40 p.m.
DEPART—For New Orleans, Bayou Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South, at		10:45 a.m.
Arrive at		3:00 p.m.
DEPART—For all stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans and Jackson and Southern Railroads, at		10:45 a.m.
Arrive at		3:00 p.m.
DEPART—For all stations on the Memphis and Louisville and branch roads at		5:00 p.m.
Arrive at		1:00 p.m.
DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, Little Rock, Madison (Sundays excepted), at		2:30 p.m.
Arrive at		2:00 p.m.
DEPART—For Marion, Wittenburg and Claibourne, Ark. (tri-weekly) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at		11:00 a.m.
Arrive at		5:00 a.m.
DEPART—For Olive Branch and Byhalia, Miss. (semi-weekly), Monday and Friday, at		4:00 p.m.
Arrive at		4:00 p.m.
DEPART—For Cuba and Big Creek, Tenn. (weekly) Friday, at		11:00 a.m.
Arrive at		10:00 a.m.
DEPART—For Little Rock and Helena, and all landings on White River (tri-weekly) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at		4:00 p.m.
Arrive at		9:00 a.m.
DEPART—For Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (tri-weekly) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at		4:00 p.m.
Arrive at		9:00 a.m.
DEPART—For all landings on the Mississippi river, south, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at		4:00 p.m.
Arrive at		9:00 a.m.
DEPART—For all landings on Mississippi river, north, (semi-weekly) Monday and Thursday, at		2:30 p.m.
Arrive at		8:00 a.m.

JOSIAH DELOACH, Postmaster.

RATES OF POSTAGE WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.

LETTERS.

The rate of postage on letters within the United States is three cents for every letter or sealed package weighing one-half ounce or under, and three cents for every additional half ounce, or fraction thereof. Prepayment with stamps in all cases is required.

TRANSIENT MATTER.

The postage on Pamphlets, Occasional Publications, Book Manuscripts and Proof sheets (corrected or not), Maps, Prints, Engravings, Blanks, Flexible Patterns, Samples and Sample Cards, Letter Envelopes, Lithographic Paper, Letter Envelope Cards, Paper, (blank or ornamental), Photographic Representations of Different Types, Seeds, Bulbs, Roots and Scions, is at the rate of— Cents.

One package, to one address, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight 2

One package to one address, over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces 4

One package, to one address, over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces 6

One package, to one address, over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces 8

All matter to which no specific rates are assigned shall be, if forwarded in the mail, at letter rates of postage.

BOOKS

Books not exceeding 4 ounces in weight to one address 4

Books over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces 8

Books over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces 12

Books over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces 16

UNSEALED CIRCULARS.

Unsealed circulars, not exceeding 3 in number, to one address 2

Unsealed circulars, over 3 and not exceeding 6 4

Unsealed circulars, over 6 and not exceeding 12 6

Unsealed circulars, over 9 and not exceeding 12 8

TERRITORIAL.

The postage on books, printed and miscellaneous matter for the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, from this date, at the same rates for such matter elsewhere, and not at letter rates, as heretofore. Prepayment at any one time, equal throughout the United States.

QUARTERLY POSTAGE.

The quarterly rates of postage on newspapers sent to subscribers, is on each four ounces or fraction thereof, five cents for weekly, ten cents for semi-weekly, fifteen cents for tri-weekly, and thirty cents for daily publications. On magazines and periodicals, for each four ounces or fraction thereof, one cent on quarterly, three cents on monthly, and six cents on semi-monthly publications. Advance payments, either at the office of mailing or delivery, will be required.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

The money order system is recommended for its superiority, as a safe and cheap method of transmitting small sums through the mails. Orders are issued in sums not more than $50. Larger sums can be transmitted to the same person, at the same time, by additional orders.

RATES.

On orders not exceeding $20	10 cents.
" " " $20 and not exceeding $30	15 "
" " " $30 " " $40	20 "
" " " $40 " " $50	25 "

The money order office will be open from 8 o'clock a.m. to 6 o'clock p.m.

WEIGHT OF PACKAGES SENT BY MAIL.

Section 15, act of March 3, 1863: That no Postmaster shall receive to be sent by mail any packet or package, which shall weigh more than four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress.

PACKAGES TO SOLDIERS.

Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton, or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private soldier in the National armies, may be sent by mail at the rate of 8 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof, to be in all cases prepaid.

FOREIGN RATES.

BELGIUM OR THE NETHERLANDS.

[By Closed Mail via England.]

On Letters—15 cents per single rate of 15 grammes, (½ oz.) prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

On Newspapers—2 cents each if not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, and an additional rate of 2 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

On Book Packets, Prints of all Kinds, and Patterns on Samples—2 cents per oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be nevertheless forwarded to its destination, charging with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

NORTH GERMAN UNION.

(Including all the German states and Austria.)

[By Closed Mail via England.]

The rates are the same as to Belgium and the Netherlands, with like conditions as to prepayments, etc.

EAST INDIES.

[Via British Mail.]

On Letters—8 cents per ½ oz. via Southampton, and 10 cents per ½ oz. via Marseilles, prepayment compulsory. Newspapers, 4 cents; books, 16 cents.

CANADA.

On Letters—6 cents per ½ oz. if prepaid, and 10 cents per ½ oz. if unpaid.

BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

[By Direct Mail.]

Letters—10 cents per ½ oz. prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

Newspapers—2 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

Books, Packets, Prints, Patterns and Samples—6 cents per 4 oz. for Hamburg, or 4 cents in closed mail via England, prepayment required. If unpaid or partially paid, they will be forwarded, subject to a fine on delivery.

The registration fee on registered letters or other postal packages is 8 cents for all the above mentioned countries, prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Half ounce letters, if cents prepaid, subject to a fine of 8 cents additional if unpaid; newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., 2 cents.

Book Packets (including printed papers of every kind, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographic stones of music, etc.), and Patterns and Samples of merchandise (including seeds and grain) when not exceeding 1 oz., 5 cents; exceeding 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz., 4 cents; exceeding 2 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz., 8 cents; and 4 cents for each additional rate of 4 ounces or fraction thereof. Prepayment required.

FRANCE.

Letters, [illegible] ounce, 15 cents; half-ounce, 30 cents; New years, 7 cents; pamphlets, 4 cents per 4 ounce.

SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.

[In Closed Mail via England, Belgium and Germany.]

On Letters—15 cents per ½ oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment optional, but unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters to be fined, in addition to the deficient postage, 10 Sgr. [illegible] of destination.

On Newspapers—4 cents each per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

On Book Packets of all kinds and Patterns or Samples, 6 cents per oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

MEXICO.

Letters, 5 cents half oz. paid; 10 cents Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 2 cents per package.

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW FOUNDLAND AND NOVA SCOTIA

For any distance not over 3,000 miles; Letters, half oz. (paid) 5 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 2 cents per package.

For any distance exceeding 3,000 miles; Letters, ½ oz. (paid) 10 cents; Papers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 2 cents per package.

REGISTRY OFFICE.

Valuable letters for any part of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, or any office of the Germanic Austrian Postal Union, will be registered at 8 cents each, and for any part of Mexico at 5 cents each. Letters registered will not be responded at at letter postage.

The registration fees, in addition to the rates of postage on letters or packets, are:

On domestic	10 cents.
On letters to Germany, or any part of the Germanic-Austrian Postal Union, or Greece	20 "
On letters to England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and Islands of the Atlantic	20 "
On letters to Germany, or any part of the Germanic-Austrian Postal Union, or Greece the same will be forwarded by Bremen or Hamburg Line of Steamers closed mail, each	20 "

Financial and Commercial.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
MONDAY EVENING, August 23, 1869.

The trade of the city continues dull in every department, which is in part due to the prolonged and excessive heat of the weather, though there is never much going on at this season, when summer stocks are exhausted and merchants are getting in their goods with a view to the fall business. In consequence of the decline of gold, as well as from the light demand for merchandize, prices are generally unsettled and weak, but no material decline in anything is developed. The banks continue to experience a good demand for money, and deposits are generally at a low plane. Eastern exchange is in good demand and scarce with some of the banks, as to render it necessary to keep up moderate shipments of currency. There was a transaction between bankers to-day at ¼ premium. New Orleans exchange is also in light supply but dull. We quote bankers' counter rates, as follows:

	BUYING.	SELLING.
New York	par	¼ prem.
Cincinnati	¼ dis.	¼ "
St. Louis	¼ "	½ "
Louisville	¼@¾ dis.	par.
New Orleans	¾@1 dis.	par.

Dry goods and boots and shoes are very quiet and exhibit nothing of interest beyond a feeling of firmness, the busy season having not yet opened. Prices of boots and shoes will open at about last season's quotations. Dry goods will be more or less influenced by the course of cotton, the stock of which is nearly exhausted. The spinners of Fall River, as stated in our dispatches yesterday, have resorted to half time for the present on account of short supply and high prices.

The coin market was without stir, though an improvement was established early in the day, and as high as 131½ was bid on gold by one dealer, in view of the more favorable tenor of New York dispatches. As a general thing 131 was considered a full price. In New York, it opened at 131½, was 132½ at noon and closed at 132.

Scrip is inactive and it is difficult to arrive at correct quotations, but dealers give the following as nominal counter rates:

	BUY'G.	SELL'G.
City Warrants	70@75	75@80
City coupons	70@77	75@80
County Warrants	60@65	65@70
Police Warrants	60@	65@

The market for stocks and bonds continues very dull, and dealers again reported no transactions. Memphis sixes are nominally 50@51. In New York to-day Government securities improved a fraction, and closed as follows:

Bonds of 1881	112¾	112¾
5-20s of '62	112¼	112½
5-20s of '64	112¼	112½
5-20s of '65	112¼	112½
5-20s, new, of '67	112¼	112½
5-20s, new, of '68	112¼	112½
10-40s	107½	107¾
Pacific 6s	104¼	104½

New Tennessee securities were higher, and old exhibited a decline. There were sales of the latter at 61, and new were quoted 53@53½. Railway and express shares were steady at the opening but closed heavy and unsettled with prices nominal:

Canton	39	
Western Union Telegraph	37¾	
Quicksilver	14	
Pacific Mail	73½	
Adams Express	67½	
Wells & Fargo Express	19¾	
American Express	34	
United States Express	48	
Merchants' Union Express	10½	
New York Central	96½	96¾
Erie	19¾	
Hudson	179	
Reading	95¾	
Michigan Central	120	
Michigan Southern	107¾	
Illinois Central	134¾	
Cleveland and Pittsburg	93½	
Chicago and R. R.	96¾	
Chicago and N. W. preferred	90¾	
Cleveland and Toledo	102	
Rock Island	112¾	
St. Paul	80¾	
St. Paul preferred	91	
Fort Wayne	97½	
Ohio and Mississippi	30¾	

From the statistics of commerce and navigation in the Treasury report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, we compile the following figures showing the proportions of the leading articles of importations and exportation: The total gold value of imports of foreign goods during the year was $427,028,541. Of this amount the following were the leading articles, the figures annexed showing the per cent which their value constituted of the total value of imports of all kinds, viz: Sugar and molasses, 16½ per cent; woolen goods, including shawls, dress goods and carpets, 8 per cent; coffee, 5½ per cent; silks and silk goods, 5 per cent; goods manufactured of cotton, 4½ per cent; gold and silver bullion and coin, 4½ per cent; railroad iron, bar iron, scrap iron and steel, 4½ per cent; drugs, [illegible]micals and dye stuffs, 4 per cent; articles manufactured of flax, 4 per cent; hides and skins, 3 per cent; tea, 3 per cent; cutlery and other articles manufactured of iron and steel, 2½ per cent; china, stone and glass wares, and glass, 2 per cent; fruits, 1½ per cent; precious stones, gloves and fancy goods, 1½ per cent; wool, 1 per cent; wines and spirituous liquors, 1 per cent. All other articles in the list of imports are each in smaller proportion than one per cent of the total $427,028,541. Our exports are much less diversified. The total gold value of all exports of domestic products was $413,809,182. Of this amount, cotton constituted 40 per cent; wheat, wheat flour, corn and meal, 12 per cent; gold and silver bullion and coin, 10 per ct, petroleum, 7½ per cent; leaf tobacco, cigars and snuff, 6 per cent; beef, hams, bacon, pork, lard and tallow 5½ per cent; lumber, timber and coal, 2½ per cent; cheese, 1½ per cent; firearms and sewing machines, 1 per cent. These articles together constitute 85 per cent of our total exports of domestic products. From these figures it will be seen that raw cotton alone constitutes four-tenths of the value of our total exports of domestic products, while cotton goods only constitute one-hundredth part, and breadstuffs one-eighth. Among other things will also be noticed the growing importance of petroleum as an article of export, it being now the fourth article of importance, taking rank next to gold and silver, in equaling off the balance of our foreign account. No other article among our foreign exports ends so wide and general a market. It is exported to every quarter of the globe, and goes to [illegible] principal foreign port from Norway to Australia and from Asia to South America. From the list of importations of Hardware it will be seen that we paid out last year double as much for sugar and molasses as for any other one article or any group of articles.

The Directors of the Union and Planters' Banks to be opened in September, met to-day and elected W. M. Farrington, President, and Sam. Read, Cashier.

One of the most important of the new whisky regulations determined upon enables rectifiers, compounders and wholesalers, by complying with a certain formula or application to collectors for liberty to employ and compound spirits and change packages, to mix spirits of different distilleries and description, as they have heretofore been able to do without fraud—that is to say, to take any quantity of spirits from as many different distilleries as they may see proper, empty and mix the same and manipulate them to suit local markets and specified prices without hindrance from any source. For this privilege the only additional labor imposed is that of making application to the collector. The understanding is, however, that internal revenue officers will hereafter be expected to see that the feature of the laws which requires liquor dealers to cause from the casks which they empty all marks, stamps or brands of whatever kind on them, when they come into their possession, is strictly enforced, and it is made the special duty of gaugers to see that all marks are erased at emptying.

Cotton Market.

The demand was good and low middling found a quick market at 32c while a few bales middling changed hands at 33½c, so strong was the competition of buyers and so bare the market. Ordinary sold at 27@28c and good ordinary at 30c, but were less in demand. The Liverpool and New York markets closed steady. In the former uplands are 12½d and in the latter 33c.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MEMPHIS, August 23, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		0
Received this week	77	
Received previously	247,475	247,552
Exported this week	77	
Exported previously	247,475	247,552
Stock on hand this day		0

The receipts since Saturday were 12 bales and exports none.

The receipts for the week are 77 bales and the exports 128 bales, against 105 bales received and 307 bales exported last week and 42 bales received and 24 bales exported week ending August 22, 1868, making receipts since September 1st, 247,552 bales, and exports 247,475 bales against 223,166 bales received and [illegible] bales exported corresponding period last season. Stock 48 bales against 91 bales last week and 61 bales in 1868.

The following table will show the monthly receipts both for this and last season:

	1868-9	1867-8
September	2,527	2,284
October	27,001	27,191
November	46,067	46,781
December	41,452	48,870
January	39,406	47,078
February	34,990	40,390
March	23,067	30,754
April	7,578	12,264
May	2,067	2,994
June	1,402	1,923
July	1,102	1,551
August 23d	70	70
Total	247,552	264,186

The Liverpool cotton statement, as telegraphed Friday, compares with the previous week's statement as follows:

Stock	228,000	250,000
Americas	100,000	125,000
Afloat	40,000	45,000
American	20,000	18,000
Weekly sales	116,000	87,000
To exporters	17,000	16,000
To speculators	30,000	17,000

According to Easton & Co.'s New York cotton circular of the 14th inst. the receipts of cotton at all United States ports last week aggregated 1534 bales, and the exports 5138 bales, making the total receipts since September 1st 2,040,851 bales, and exports 1,484,641 bales, (963,888 to Great Britain, and 450,753 to the Continent,) against 2,091,889 bales received and 1,633,121 (1,228,483 to Great Britain, and 404,638 to the Continent) corresponding period last season. It will be understood, of course, that these figures do not include the overland shipments. The statistical position of cotton is given as follows:

	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	250,000	377,000
Stock in America	100,000	125,000
Stock afloat from America	40,000	45,000
Stock in London	18,000	16,000
Afloat for Europe	40,000	125,000
Stock in Havre	52,000	2,000
Stock in Marseilles	12,000	11,000
Stock in Bremen	9,000	11,875
Afloat for Bremen	4,731	11,661
Stock in Hamburg	6,000	62,000
Stock in the interior towns	3,150	4,555
Total	1,134,440	1,569,315
Deficiency in visible supply	304,877	

Stock of cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills, now 127,000 bales, same time 1868, 115,000 bales. Middling Orleans, now 19½d, then 10½d.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, August 23—10:15 a.m.—Cotton market opens firm. Sales at all ports Saturday, 60 bales; receipts at all ports Saturday, 148 bales. Ordinary, 30½c; middling, 35c.

1:45 p.m.—Cotton quiet and unchanged in prices.

3:45 p.m.—Cotton market closes steady. Sales to spinners, 701 bales; to speculators, 47; Contracts made for 400 bales low middling, deliverable December, at 27½, and 100, December, at 27. Ordinary, 30½c; good ordinary, 32½c; low middling, 34c; middling, 35c; good middling, 36c.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, August 22—12 m.—Cotton market opens quiet. Middling uplands, 12½d, and Orleans, 12½d. Estimated sales for the day, 10,000 bales.

1 p.m.—Cotton market unchanged; 12½d for middling uplands, and 14d for Orleans.

4:30 p.m.—Cotton market closes a shade easier, at 12½d for middling uplands, and 14d for Orleans. Sales for the day, 10,000 bales.

GENERAL MARKET.

ALE, BEER, ETC.—Market quiet, as follows: Madison & Walker's ale per bbl, $22; do. per hf bbl, $11; do. per doz bottles, quarts, $3 75; pints, $2 25; Madison lager per hf bbl, $11; Sands' pale cream ale, per half bbl, $10 50; livery or old dorter stock, $11; tarr or sweet porter, $11; do. per quarter bbl, $6; ale, per doz. quarts, $4; do. pints, $2 25. English and Scotch ale and porter, pints per doz., $6 25@8 50; quarts, do.

APPLES—No receipts and no demand. Sales have been made as low as 25@50c per bbl, loose, from wagons.

BRAN—Dull at $17 per ton, shipping order, in first hands, with a sale on Saturday at $16 50. In a small way, $1 per hundred.

BACON—Dull and a shade lower with some holders. Clay cured clear sides, 19½@20c; shoulders, 14½@15½c; country meats 16@2c lower; choice canvassed hams, 24@25c; plain and country cured, 22@23c; common unca vassed, 18@18c; breakfast bacon, 21c.

BEANS—Navy nominally $2 50 per bushel.

BUTTER—The market continues to drag at 25@30c for choice to fancy packed, and country packed and common are nominal.

BALING STUFF—Steady in tone and prices. Heavy hemp and flax bagging 30@36c; light 18@28c; iron ties, $7 00 per mill; baling twine, 16@20c; no sale for rope.

BEEF CATTLE—No receipts.

BROOM—Active at $2 75@3 per doz, as to quality.

BUCKWHEAT—In demand at 2½c per lb.

BOTTLING MATERIALS—Market quiet and steady, as previously described. Corks, $2 per M; plates, $4 50@5 per bbl; hay, $2 75 per bale of 40 lbs; fire brick, $7@4 per hun dred; cement, Hydraulic, $4 per bbl, $2 per half bbl; Rosendale, $3 per bbl, $1 50 per half bbl.

BURIALS—Coffins quiet and steady with Rio ranging from 22c for inferior to 27c for strictly choice; the latter scarce.

CHEESE—Prices nominal and heavy. Choice factories were light and a good demand for shelled at 16c was experienced, while holders of lots inferior were generally firm at 90c, exceptions being small at 87½@88c.

CORN MEAL—The market is fairly active for kiln dried at $4 65@4 75 per bbl, but green moves slowly at $4 35@4 50 per bbl.

COTTON SEED—Common is in demand at oil factories at $15 per ton.

CRACKERS—Baker's prices by the package are as follows: Pilot bread per lb, 5c; butter crackers, 6½c; water do, 6c; soda do, 7@8c; Boston do, 8c; picnic do, 8c; sugar do, 14c; ginger do, 14c; lemon do, 14c; cream do, 14c; carraway do, 17c; macaroni snaps, 35c; crackmell biscuits, 25c.

CANDY—Prices are unchanged. In lots to the trade stick is 18@19c and plain fancy, 21@22c.

COTTON YARNS—Quiet and firm. We quote: No. 700, 17@18c; No. 600, 19@20c.; No. 500, 21@22c.; No. 400, 23@24c.

CANNED GOODS, PICKLES, SAUCES, ETC—Inactive and generally nominal. We quote oove oysters, 1 lb. cans, $1 55@1 60 and 2 lb. cans @2 50@2 60 per dozen; spiced, $4 50@5 50; lobsters, 1 lb. @2 25; condensed milk, $14 50 per case of 4 dozen; tomatoes, $2 25; peaches, 2 lbs., $4 25@4 50; pears, $2 50; strawberries, $4; pineapples, $4 25@4 50; cherries, $2 75; brandy peaches, scarce; brandy cherries, $6@6 50, sardines per case, small, $10@19 50; large, $32 50@33; pickles, in jars, pints, per dozen, $2 75; quarts, $3 75; half gallons, $5 50; pepper sauce, per dozen, $1 25@1 50; tomato catsup, $1 25@2 50; genuine Worcester sauce, $5; imitation, $3@3 50; lemon sugar, per dozen, $4 50@6.

EGGS—Lower in consequence of warm weather and excessive receipts. Sales to-day showed prices ranging from 2@25c.

FLOUR—The stock is small but buyers are cautious and sales are very light. Medium is most in request. Sales to-day were 100 bbls at $6@8 for super and choice family.

GREASE—In demand at 9@10c per lb.

FISH—No. 1 white fish, per half bbl, $10@11; shad, per half bbl, $8@8 50. Roe herring cut, per hf bbl, $7 50@8; do. gross, per bbl, $10. Mackerel, new, nominally $2 25@3 25 per kit.

GUNPOWDER—Dealers sell second hand at 15@17c, and refused at 16c.

HIDES—In demand for shipment. Dealers pay as follows: Flint, 20@21c; dry salted, 17@18c; green salted, 10@10½c; green, 8c; deerskins, 25@30c; sheepskins, 25c@$1 each.

HAY—The market continues sluggish for new timothy, though a sale of 100 bales prime at $19 on levee was effected to-day.

LARD—The market was steady, and 22c for city rendered keg, in store, was the ruling price, with 20½@21c for tierce and 23c for cadtin.

LEATHER—Market quiet. Oak sole 9 lb, 42@46c; hemlock sole, 25@30c; French calf skins 9 dozen, $30@3 6. American do., $30@50; linings per doz., $8 50@12; toppings, $13@15.

LIVE STOCK—No sale for horses and mules. Texas beef cattle $30@60 per head. No Western cattle on hand; nominally 3@5c gross. Sheep and lambs are scarce and range from $2@5 per head. Hogs dull at 7½@8c gross.

MOLASSES—Inactive and unchanged, ranging from 50 to 90c per gallon, as in quality.

NAILS—Imactive at $4 50@4 60 rates.

OILS, ETC—Quiet and unchanged. Prices by the barrel are as follows: Carbon per gal, 33@34c; raw linseed, $1 15; boiled linseed $1 20; train, $1 15; gnat, 90c; lard, No. 1, $1 50; lubricating, 50; tanner's, $1 15; turpentine, 65c.

OATS—The market was bare, excepting a few lots in store, which were held at 70@75c, shipping order, and choice old retailing at 75c.

POULTRY—Active, with sales of chickens at $3@5 per dozen for young and old.

POTATOES—No shipping demand and sales slow at $1 75@2 per bbl, shipping order, in store.

PORK—Inactive and lower. Mess in lots, $35@35 25 and $33 50 per bbl in a small way; prime mess, $32@32 50; rumps nominally, $25. No sale for jowls.

RICE—The market is quiet, with Carolina 10½c and Louisiana 9@10c per lb.

SHOT AND LEAD—Drop per bag, $2@$2 10; buck, $3 35@3 40; bar lead, 11@12c per lb; pig lead, 11½@12c.

SODA—Inactive. American, 6@8c; English, 7@9c, in various packages.

SNUFF—Garrett's bottles, 9 case, $15 90@16.

SPICES—Nutmegs per lb, $1 55@1 60; cloves, 55c; pepper, 37c; cayenne pepper per doz, $1 50; alspice per lb, 33@; mustard, choice Kentucky, per lb, 50c in 5 lb and 60c in 1 lb cans.

STARCH—Morgan's, 6@6½c; Fox's, 6½@7c per lb.

SOAP—Proctor & Gamble's German mottled, 10½@10½c; Schaeffer's German, 9½@10; yellow erasive, 8½c.

SUGAR—Quiet. Open kettle Louisiana, 13½@16c; clarified, 15½@17½c; hard refined, 17½@18c; soft refined, 15@17c; Demarara, 15½@16½c; Porto Rico, 13½@15½c.

SALT—The market continues quiet and prices unchanged. Ohio river, 280 lb bbls, $2 50@2 75; large do, $3 30@3 50; dairy, 280 lb bbls, $3 50@3 75; large do, $4 50@4 75.

TALLOW—Dull. Pine, per dozen kegs, $5 25@5 50.

TALLOW—In demand for shipment at 10c per lb.

TIN PLATE, ETC—I C, 10x14, per box, $13 50; do 14x20, $14; I X, 10x14, $16 50; do 14x20, $17 50; block tin, per lb, 49@50c; pig lead, 11½@12c.

VINEGAR—Home factories sell at 20@30c per gallon for common to choice, without charge for bbls.

WHEAT—In demand at mills at 90c@$1 30 for common to choice red.

WHISKY—Highwines are scarce and stiff at $1 15@1 17½.

Memphis Dry Goods Market.

Brown Cottons—Aspinock, 3-4, 8½; Pepperill N, 3-4, 13½; Graniteville, 7-8, 13½; Rock Factory, 7-8, 13; Virginia, 7-8, 12; Pepperill O, 7-8, 14½; Atlantic A, 4-4, 17; Pepperill R, 16; Stark A, 4-4, 17; Massachusetts BB, 16; Augusta, 4-4, 16; Standard, 4-4, 13½; Ashland, 4-4, 10; Monadnock, 10-4, 47½; Old Colony 10-4, 40; Pepperill, 10-4, 55.

Brown Drills—Petersburg, 15; Baltimore, 17½; Stark A, 15½; Graniteville, 18½c.

Osnaburgs—Southern, 7-8, 15½; Santee, 7-8, 19; Falmouth, 7-8, 20; Gra 7-8, 22½; Troupe, 7-8, 23½.

Cotton Bags—Hamilton 2 bushels 40; Arkwright, 2 bushels 50. Heavy Ducks—Twilled, 90; plain, 28½; seamless, 20 inch, 21.

Bleached Cotton—Cano 2, 29c; Union 1, 9½c; Barnsley 1, 9½c; Washington 1, 12c; Continental 1, 12c; Lippit 1, 11½c; White Stone 4-4, 18c; Red Bank 4-4, 14c; Greene 4-4, 14c; Peabody 4-4, 14c; Hope 4-4, 18c; Lonsdale 4-4, 19c; Androscoggin 4-4, 19c. Fruit of the loom 4-4, 18c. Monadnock 10-4, 47½c; Lowell 10-4, 50c; Allendale 10-4, 55½c; Pillow case 42 to 45 inches, 20@25c.

Tickings—Pittsfield 1, 11½c; Ridley 1, 14c; Phoenix 1, 15c; Lancaster 1, 15½c; Brown 1, 18½c; Conestoga 1, 23½c; Eagle 1, 21½c; Conestoga 4-4, 27c; Roanoke 4-4, 37½.

Canaburg plaids—Maryland, 12½c; Delaware, 16c; Louisiana, 15c; Cumberland, 19c; Rappahanoc, 20½c; Kentucky, 22½c; Texas, 25c; Tennessee, 27½c.

Spun Cotton—100, 22c per dozen; 500, 20c per dozen; 600, 18c per dozen; 700, 16c per dozen.

Ginghams—Roanoke, 14½c; heavy domestic, 16c; Scotch 32 to 36, 20c.

Prints—Atlantic, 7½; A. [illegible], 9½c; Arnold, 10½; Amoskeag, 12½; Amerfacan, 12½c; Allen, 13½c; Sprague's, 12½c dark do, 13½c; pink and purple, 13½c; Farnsturo 1, 26½ do 1, 13½.

Spool cotton—Coats' per dozen, 60c; Swarts' 50c; Victoria, 45c; Sea Island, 35c.

Skirt braid, 75 to 85c per dozen.

Hoopskirts—4 inch tape, 3 springs, $5 per dozen; 5 springs, $6 per dozen; 6 springs, $7 per dozen; 7 springs, $8 per dozen; 8 springs, $9 per dozen; 9 springs, $10 per dozen; 10 springs, $11 per dozen; 11 springs, $12 per dozen; 12 springs, $13 per dozen; 13 springs, $14 per dozen; 14 springs, $15 per dozen; 15 springs, $16 per dozen; 16 springs, $17 per dozen; 17 springs, $18 per dozen; 18 springs, $19 per dozen; 19 springs, $20 per dozen; 20 springs, $21 per dozen; 21 springs, $22 per dozen; 22 springs, $23 per dozen; 23 springs, $24 per dozen; 24 springs, $25 per dozen; 25 springs, $26 per dozen; 26 springs, $27 per dozen; 27 springs, $28 per dozen; 28 springs, $29 per dozen; 29 springs, $30 per dozen; 30 springs, $31 per dozen; 31 springs, $32 per dozen; 32 springs, $33 per dozen; 33 springs, $34 per dozen; 34 springs, $35 per dozen; 35 springs, $36 per dozen; 36 springs, $37 per dozen; 37 springs, $38 per dozen; 38 springs, $39 per dozen; 39 springs, $40 per dozen; 40 springs, $41 per dozen; 41 springs, $42 per dozen; 42 springs, $43 per dozen; 43 springs, $44 per dozen; 44 springs, $45 per dozen; 45 springs, $46 per dozen; 46 springs, $47 per dozen; 47 springs, $48 per dozen; 48 springs, $49 per dozen; 49 springs, $50 per dozen.

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